PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 53,892.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P. M. 1906.				
15th Sept.	EGYPT	7312		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10912
29th "	ARCADIA	6803		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9905
10th "	MARMORA	10809		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10912		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HINDOSTAN	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *5th September 1905.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge an commission on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL† and other Ports,
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	420	700	390	600
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London, via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	—	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	City o. Agra	4,329	Aug. 29	Sept. 4	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
	City of Karachi	5,000	" 29	" 11	" 22	" 27
	City of Edinburgh	6,253	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
	Crosby Hall	4,062	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20
	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
	City of Bombay	4,849	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	3,380	" 29	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
GOALPARA	2,150	Mon. 10th Sept.	4 p.m.	Veraval, Mangrole.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 13th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LIAGSA	2,170	Frid. 14th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKHLA," 5,288 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

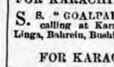
Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	11th Sep.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th September, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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CALCUTTA:
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,113	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 670.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipm nt at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bisaffio	7630	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5138	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5304	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5725	29th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	P. Brusco	15th Sept. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Nov. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Sept. 1906.
ISONZA	5,000	G. Dolero	17th Oct. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Nov. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

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LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

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HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Moukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Albert Buildings,
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BLUE SERGE SUITS FROM	... 35	0
SMART WATERPROOF COATS FROM	... 26	0
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SERVICEABLE UMBRELLAS "	... 5	8
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For 56 Dollars OR **RS. 175.**

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IS A HIGH-GRADE MACHINE SOLD BY US
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CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE
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SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH ITALIAN APPLES,

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25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
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CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
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OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER READY

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
JOHN KENNY, Esq., *Ex-Officio*—MESSRS. FETT & Co., *Bombay*.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—
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THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
Our Specialities are the following:—
O. T. B WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY
CROFT'S FINE CROWN
IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.
TELEPHONE NO. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT
WILL BE HELD
ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of
"TATTERSALLS CLUB," POONA,
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the SUPPLY of LEATHER WASHERS" are invited to reach the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, at Lahore, not later than the 8th October, 1906 (at which place time and date they will be opened), for the SUPPLY of 5,000 LEATHER WASHERS for Carriage and Wagon Axle Boxes, otherwise called Axle Box Dust Guards" 1,000 of each size.

2 Samples of the five kinds of Leather washers required can be obtained on payment of Rs 5 per set from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W Railway, Lahore, This does not represent the value of the sample Washers.

3. Tenders should also be made for similar washers in Solid Leather (one thickness.)

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

LAHORE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 10th September, 1906, at 3-45 P. M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 17th September, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1906.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on MONDAY the 10th September 1906, at 3 P. M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 17th September, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1906.

Luck may be a good servant, but as a Master its pay-days are uncertain.

A HEALTH-BUILDING TONIC

NERVRIL—an agreeable Nerve Tonic and Restorative Wine composed of Salts of Phosphorus in a most easily assimilable form favourably reported upon by the leading Medical Practitioners of Europe and now daily prescribed in cases of Sciatica, Lumbago, Neurasthenia, &c. NERVRIL is readily taken by the most fastidious Invalid. Is an ideal Tonic for Wasting Diseases, or canvalescing after a long tedious illness and for all persons suffering from a weakening or lowering of Nerve force. Ladies, Ministers, Professional and business men will find in NERVRIL a valuable general Tonic. Rs. 2-8.

Just unpacked at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.,
No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1906, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 469, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

And all persons having, or alleging, any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).
223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all-parts. J. R. Gardiner 19, Parsee Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Bankside Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE ONE ANNA.

CRICKET SPECIAL SERIES OF ARTICLES.

By some of its most eminent exponents.

AMONG THESE WILL APPEAR :—

"COUNTY BOWLING AND THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP"
(By HOME GORDON.)

"HOW TO GET WICKETS"
(By WILFRED RHODES.)

"THREE GREAT CRICKETERS"
(By G. L. JESSOP.)

"IS CRICKET DETERIORATING ?"
(By W. G. QUAIFE.)

"CAPTAINS I HAVE PLAYED UNDER."
(By L. C. BRAUND.)

DAWK EDITIONS for UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION In Time for PUNJAB MAIL.

NIGHT EDITION for CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY ON APPLICATION.

THE *Bombay Gazette* IS NOW THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE,
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOBBING • PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 13th and 14th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

RE THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed New East India Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Tamarind Lane within the Fort of Bombay, at 3-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), of THURSDAY, the 20th day of September instant, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Bhagvandas Valji who has resigned and Mr. Lakhmidas Valji who has ceased to be a Director of the Company.—Dated at Bombay this 8th day of September, 1906.

SORABJI C. SETT,
The Continuing Director
Of the said NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of KALIDAS VAGHJI, late of Bombay, Dassa Shrimali Hindu inhabitant, a Yarn Broker, married residing at Jagjiwan Kika Street without the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

RAI VALLIBAI, of Bombay, Dasa Shrimali Hindu inhabitant, widow of the abovenamed deceased residing at Bhindy Bazar without the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Fifty day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE, *Registrar.*
The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.
A. M. KAJIJI.
The 5th day of September, 1906.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER, *Petitioners' Attorneys.*

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN
AUSTRALIAN HORSE
IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.
CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000.
To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.
Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs, 100 each.
Rs, 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs, 75 in one month after allotment,

DIRECTORS.
BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr., *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS,
Messrs, DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and on account and risk of the present Insolvent Contractors' D. Jeewanji & Sons, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fees in the Fort Markets Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba, Fish Markets, Pedder Road, Fish Markets, Mazagon and Ferguson Road fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either inside or outside under the eaves of the Markets for 6¼ months from 16th September 1906 to 31st March 1907.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor, "Esmailji Building," Marine Street, Fort, just opposite the Opium Warehouse, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood latest design household furniture, such as telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, and others, mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, Chippendale pattern drawing-room suites lined flower plush, drawing-room corner cabinets, mirror door double almyras and wardrobes, book cases and library presses, one nearly new electrized grand upright cottage piano by "Romuld," real Dresden and old China table ornaments, one gold hunting watch by James McCabe, revolving books and, clocks, floor lamps, writing table, marble top tables and teapoys, open carved screw, large Austrian fire proof safe with stand, one sweet-toned Rinkostand six large size organ, single and double bead-stands, mantelpiece, rich large size carpets with border, etc., etc., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time. The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The Materials of building Street No. 169-175 and 2. Case No. 513 Junction of 2nd Pathan Street and Kalbadevi Road.

The Materials of building Street No. 177-185, Case No. 514, Trimbak Parshuram Street.

The materials of building Street No. 12-20, Case No. 513 Junction of Trimbak Parshuram Street and 2nd Pathan Street.

The materials of building Street No. 173, Case No. 87 and 87 A, Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The List is NOW OPEN and will CLOSE at 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1906.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000.

Divided into 100,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Of the above, 55,000 Shares have already been privately applied for, and the remaining 45,000 Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 10 per Share on Application.
Rs. 15 per Share on Allotment.
Rs. 25 per Share two months after Allotment.

The remaining Rs. 50 per Share will be called up in such amounts and at such times as to the Directors may, from time to time, seem fit; but no Call will exceed Rs. 25 in amount, and there will be an interval of not less than three months between any two Calls.

DIRECTORS.

SIR SASSOON DAVID, KT., (MESSRS. SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., *Bombay*), *Chairman.*
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, KT. (MESSRS. J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co).
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, BART.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, ESQ. (MESSRS. TATA & SONS, *Bombay*).
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ. (MESSRS. KHATTAU MAKANJI & Co., *Bombay*).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, ESQ. (*Bhownuggur*).
KHETSEY KHIASEY, ESQ. (MESSRS. HEERJEE KHETSEY & Co., *Bombay*).
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, ESQ. (OF THE FIRM OF HURNUNDRAI RAMNARAIN, *Bombay.*)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, ESQ. (*Moonim of* RAJAH BAHADUR SEWLAL MOTILAL, *Bombay*).
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, ESQ. (MESSRS. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co).

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

BROKERS :
MESSRS. TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPURJEE.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

It is intended that the main operations of this Bank shall be confined at the outset to the internal trade of India.

It is believed not only that there is ample scope for a Bank of this kind, but that there is a very pressing need in the Trading Community for a larger measure of the financial facilities which such a Bank would afford : and that there is every prospect that, if worked on sound principles and under prudent and careful management, such a Bank, while supplying a need to and conferring a boon on the people of India, would at the same time itself become a prosperous and lucrative concern.

Although, however, the present intention is to confine the main operations of the Bank to the internal trade of India, it is not intended to limit the powers of the Bank to those operations alone, nor to prevent it in any way from undertaking hereafter any business whatsoever which it may be empowered to undertake by its Memorandum and Articles and which the Management may consider likely to prove fruitful and profitable.

It is specially desired to call attention to the fact that the Memorandum and Articles of Association contain a prohibition against making advances upon mortgage, or in any other manner, upon the security of immoveable property or the documents of title relating thereto, similar to that which is contained in the Presidency Banks' Act and also a prohibition against making advances on shares in Joint Stock Companies other than shares in Companies the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Government of India.

The Directors are also prohibited by the Articles of Association, except with the sanction, of a resolution of the Shareholders in General Meeting, from engaging in operations in Foreign Exchange and from making advances on the Debentures of Joint Stock Companies, except Debentures the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Government of India.

Subject to the above observations, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank have been drawn with the intention of giving power to carry on any and every kind of Banking business in the widest sense of those words.

The aim of the Board of Directors will be above all to do a safe business which will give a safe return and to establish the reputation and credit of the Bank on a firm and sound basis.

If the Board can succeed in these objects there cannot be a doubt that a safe, steady, and reliable profit will be assured to the Shareholders.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank may be inspected at the office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and every person applying for a Share or Shares in the Bank, or to whom any Share or Shares in the Bank shall be allotted, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained from the Chairman of the Bank at the office of the Bank, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay ; from the National Bank of India Limited, Bombay ; from the Solicitors of the Bank—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Hornby Row, Bombay ; and from Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapurjee, Brokers, 51, Apollo Street, Bombay.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying Application Form which should be sent, together with the amount payable on application to the Directors of the Bank at the address appearing on the form.

If no allotment be made to an applicant, his deposit will be returned to him without reduction ; and if a partial allotment only be made to him, the surplus of his deposit will be applied towards the payment of the Call payable by him on allotment.

DATED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SASSOON DAVID,
CHAIRMAN.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
THE DIRECTORS OF
BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share on shares in the abovenamed Bank and I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Bank's Prospectus, dated the 7th day of September, 1906, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me and after allotment to pay the balance of Rs. 90 per share as provided in the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares, and I agree to hold the said shares subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Bank.

Yours faithfully,

Name in full .....
Address .....
Occupation or profession .....
Date .....
Signature .....

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. Our LATEST MODELS **£2.10 to £6** Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Wen Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. **Packed and Delivered Free** to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. **200 Second-Hand Cycles** all makes, **£1 to £2.10** good as new. Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices.* **EARN A CYCLE** taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, before all prices rise. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., &c., at prices. **HEAD CYCLE CO.** Dept. C 21, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Letters are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 25 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BURSLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED Second Class MARINE ENGINEER to act as Second Engineer in a Coasting steamer. Apply No. 7358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN for two months at least, prospects of permanent employment. Apply sharp stating salary expected No. 7728 Advt, Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced man need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

CHOLERA IS UNNECESSARY.—Use LIQUOZONE to prevent CHOLERA by purifying your drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera if you have it.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Press' Rackets, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADE." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 30, which issue in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

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ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [E] S. SAW Z/., Esq., Poona, writes :—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to :

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or Thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED 10 DIPLOMAED NURSES. Pay Rs. 45—5/3—60. Ration allowance, Rs. 20, and annual clothing allowance, Rs. 30, free furnished quarters lit with Electricity.

Apply to
THE MEDICAL OFFICER,
Victoria Hospital,
BANGALORE.

WANTED, for the Courts in Rangoon, a GUJARATI INTERPRETER (officiating) able also to interpret Hindi or Hindustani.

The vacancy is due to the departure of one of the present Interpreters on Leave Without Pay for 2 years.

The successful applicant will be placed in the 5th grade of the service of Interpreters in the Rangoon Courts, on Rs. 100-120 a month, and if the appointment is made substantive will be eligible for promotion through the lower grades to the 1st grade on Rs. 250.

Applications, stating age and qualification, and accompanied by copies only and not originals, of testimonials, should be made to the undersigned not later than 25th September, 1906.

A. MACGREGOR.
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.

WANTED 5 BANDSMEN.

SOLO CORNET.
SOLO CLARIONET.
EUPHONIUM.
BASS CLARIONET.
TENOR HORN.

For particulars apply
BAND SECRETARY,
110th Light Infantry, Satara.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS,

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
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BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to
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House Agents.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals

JULIUS GOVE,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, bentwood chairs, sofas, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers with mirrors, iron safes and cots.

1 new tailoring sewing machine by Silverberg & Co.
1 five feet screw-cutting lathe with accessories.
4 rich silver and gold embroidered peacock and crane and flowered pictures, suitable for presents.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Ahsan—

56-1—1 case fish hooks, ex s.s. Turkistan.
60-1—1 case needles, ex s.s. Turkistan.
A.A.-122—1 case braces, ex s.s. Shahvell.
A.A.-4—1 case braces, ex s.s. Ophelvlio.
A.A.-46—1 case snuff boxes, ex s.s. Circassia.
133-1—1 case accordians, ex s.s. Marionfels.
A.A.-23—1 case brushes.
A.A.-23—1 case mouth harmonicas.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents bicycles by different makers.
1. light rubber tyred victoria.
1. strong-built office shigram.
1. circular glass brougham.
1 rubber tyred shigram, specially ordered almost new.

By order of N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Sarafalli Mulla Kikabhoy, Dawoods Hora and another insolvents—

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Auction Sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, etc., suitable for Parsee New Year's Day.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, gold and silver open faced and hunting watches, gold pens rings set with pearls, sapphire, ruby and diamond, gold chains, lockets, scarf pins, pencils, pendants, collar buttons, silver pen-holders, brooches, bangles, necklaces, lockets, telescopic pencilholders, thimbles, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Wadhumbaye Palsaney Mills, on De Lisle Road, Parel, by order of the

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Bombay mails of 25th ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cents. Consols	89 9/16	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Reduced	97 2-8	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 1/4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 7/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	31 1/4	=	— 1/8
Spot in New York	67 3/4	=	(unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·46 1-2	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 5/8	=	+ 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 „	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 „	=	+ 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 „	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 „	=	+ 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3/8 „	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	1 5/8 „	=	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £600,000 for N. America.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3/32.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay £150,000

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags c. f. India 12s. 1 1/2d. Oct.-Nov. sellers steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers £ 96 + £ 2
Yellow metal 7 3-4 + 1/8
Tin Plates £ 0-12 1 1-2
Bar Iron Belgian £ 5-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-12-6.
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-6

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat 59 + 1/2 S.-O. sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore 44 — 3/4 A.-M. sellers.
Brown 46 1/2 + 1/8 S.-O. sellers

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 41 3/4 — 1/2 S.-O. done.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3/8 + 1/8.

ARRIVAL—

Steamers—Warora.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	3-45-4-4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	700
Imports	4,000
Futures closed	firm
Receipts at U. S. Ports	14,000
Do. last year	23,000
Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do. Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·80 — 21
Futures, month of Dec.	9·04 — 15 *
Do. month of March	9·26 — 15 *

* Declined owing to liquidation and to disappointing attitude of spinners.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 1/8
Futures, month of Oct.	9·01—9
Do. month of Dec.	9·07—9
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	73,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
„ Continent	33,000
Stock at U. S. ports	2,04,008
„ Interior „	1,02,000

EXTRA QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western S.-O.	4 6/32	sellers.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly S.-O.	4 39/32	nominal.
Fair Cocanadas S.-O.	4 6/32	sellers.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7 Sept.

Cotton	753	bales.
Wheat	12,221	cwts.
Linseed	1,931	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	925	do
Gingellyseed	nil	
Poppyseed	234	do
Groundnuts	376	do
Castorseed	466	do
Rice	4,094	do
Myrabolams	4	do
Cottonseed	5,310	do
Mowraseed	179	do
Gram	3,215	do
Jowrar	2,807	do
Maize	18	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,75,745.
Gold coin Rs. 25,290
Silver bullion Rs. 50,54,287.
461 Bars, Silver.
Ex s. s. Oriental from London and Marseilles.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

With ten decline advised to-day from America our cotton market has given way about 2 per candy for new crops. We hear of very little doing as buyers and sellers are holding off for the Bureau report. In Messrs Neill Brothers' circular of 24th ultimo we read. "It is said that this report is only to be issued this year on the 10th Septemeber, it being the intention of theGovernment to issue the condition report of the Agricultural Bureau, and the returns of cotton ginned, upon the same day in each month."

The share market is steady. The following are closing rates.

Petits	Rs.	3,765 C. D. Oct.
Davids	„	532 1/2 X. D.
Kohinoors	„	790 X. D.
Jamsheds	„	232 X. D.

The rise in London discounts has made Sterling exchange steadier and the 3 months' sight rate is now quoted 1s. 4 5/16d. in some quarters.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 9/32 to 5/16d.	
Do.	6 do.	do.	...7/16 to 15/32d.	
French Francs	3 do.	do.	...170 1/2 to 3/4.	
Marks	3 do.	do.	...139 1/4 to 1/2.	
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	... 159	
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	... 218	
Japan	30 do.	do.	... 150 1/2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	97-6
1st Settlement.	1st October	... 97-6

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June		3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 9th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	187
Do. fine	Dec.	„	185
Do. fine	Jan.	„	185
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	202
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	209
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	184 1-2
M G K A fine	„	„	197
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	173
M G Broach good	„	„	224

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	5,000 „

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
9·45	4·92	4·92
—6	—6	—6
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·93	4·95	4·97
—6	—6	—6
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·99	5·01	5·03
—6	—6	—5

GAME OUT OF SEASON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

Sir,—The Bombay Municipal Corporation have, under their Resolution No. 9742, of 8 December 1902, forbidden the sale of certain game birds during the breeding season, from April to October. Grey partridges have recently been obtainable at Crawford Market which is under Municipal control and it is hoped that those responsible will take such action as will see the order strictly enforced.

It would materially assist game protection if the Railway Companies would decline to carry game birds dead or alive, during the close season, and if householders will refrain from purchasing game until the proper time the good work will be further benefitted.

Your etc.—

OPORTET VIVERE.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

AT Dapoli, on September 1st, a meeting, representing all classes, was held at the house of Syed Abdul Rahman Kaderi, for the purpose of adopting a resolution of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji. The Reverend Alfred Gadney presided and a resolution was proposed by Mr. Ramchandra Theshgiri Koppikar, Subordinate Judge of Dapoli, and seconded by Mr. B. S. Dixit, which the meeting requested the President to forward to the family of the deceased Judge.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH Strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BLUMENTHAL—DUNSFORD—August 27, at All Souls' Church Cawnpore, by the Rev. F. D. Johnson, Adolph Blumenthal, royal Field Artillery, to Muriel Winifred, youngest daughter of Mr. H. S. Dunsford, late Punjab Police, and Mrs. Dunsford of Tullahmore, Muscorie.

GOMEZ—SPARE—September 5, at the Catholic Cathedral, Armenian Street, Madras, Assistant Surgeon S. C. Gomez, I. S. M. D. to Miss F. L. Spare.

SHRIMPTON—HIPKIN—September 5, at the Wesleyan Mission Church, Royapettah, by the Rev. J. Cooling, B. A., Rev. J. Percy Shrimpton, B. A., of St. Thomas' Mount, Madras to Lizzie M. Hipkin, of Skegness Lines.

WALTER—CUNLIFFE—September 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Venble Archdeacon Gilmore, M. A., Lieut. E. Walter, R. A., third son of Major P. E. Walter, late R. A., to Helen Brooke, eldest daughter of P. K. Cunliffe, Esquire, D. P. W., retired list.

DEATH.

RICHTOR—September 1, at Dotacamund, Mr. Frank Theophilus Richtor (son of the late Mr. John Septimus Richtor, of Messrs. Richtor & Co.), aged 34 years.

RUBBING
"VEGETINE"
KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles; &c.
FOR Cuts; Bruises; Burns; Scalds; Piles; Boils.
FOR Sciatica; Rheumatism; Stiff Joints; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

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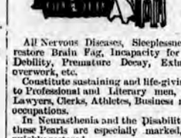
BOMBAY.



Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO

No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 3-38m., 3-14a.; Low water, 9-22m. 9-43a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Currimbhoy Ginning and Pressing Company, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m. (S.T.)

New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Rovers' Foot-ball Tournament.

DEATH OF MR. R. P. BRUNTON.—News has been received of the death of Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, who retired on pension some years ago. Since his retirement he had been living at Coonoor in the Madras Presidency, where his death took place. Out of respect to this memory the Municipal offices in Bombay were closed on Saturday.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.—The anniversary of the death of Mr. Justice Telang, late judge of the Bombay High Court, occurred on Saturday, when a commemorative meeting was held in the Sarasvatti Hall of the Aryan Education Society in the Girgaum Back Road. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair, and an address, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Nurbadda" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m., to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Parcel Mails for French China, Netherlands, India and Japan per s. s. "Sydney" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—A "jusson" or thanksgiving cermony was held yesterday in the hall of the Anjuman Firetemple, Dhobi Talao, in connection with the sixteenth anniversary of the death of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., at which the teachers and past and present students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution were present. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody delivered a discourse entitled, "A few Noble Thoughts," for which the thanks of the audience, which consisted of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, were voted to him.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE OF BOMBAY.—A meeting was held in the library of the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday to wish *bon voyage* to Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, on his proceeding to Europe on six months' leave, and Mrs. Kemp. All the men of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, as well as Mr. Aston, who acts for Mr. Kemp, were present on the occasion, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, addressed a few well-chosen words to Mr. Kemp in wishing him and Mrs. Kemp *bon voyage* and garlanded them and presented them with bouquets of flowers on behalf of the staff of the office. Mr. Kemp made a suitable acknowledgment for the good-will shown by the men towards Mrs. Kemp and himself; and the proceedings terminated.

PLAYING FALSE WITH A FRIEND.—Annie Esperance, residing at Mazagone, reported to the police yesterday, that a friend of hers named Henry Soares, induced her to entrust him with two Government securities, one for Rs. 10,000 and the other for Rs. 5,000, for the purpose of obtaining the interest from the Bank of Bombay, on the 13th June last, Rs. 255, the interest, was paid to the complainant and when asked for the papers, Soares told her that they were at the Bank and that he had got the bank-slip with him. When asked for the slip on different occasions he put her off on various pretexts. It was subsequently ascertained that the notes have been mortgaged with the Bank by Soares for Rs. 13,500. Soares left Bombay on the 17th ultimo and his whereabouts are not yet known.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Hahmanta, an employe in the *Times of India* press, was charged at the instance of Inspector Bodley, with stealing a bottle of methelated spirits, the property of the press. On Friday morning the accused was going along Shaik Memon Street with the bottle concealed in his umbrella, when he was challenged and searched by a policeman on duty. The bottles was found and in consequence of the statement made by him he was taken to the *Times* Press. Mr. Watson, in charge of the Machinary Department, identified the bottle as the the property of the Press. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of a kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIAN YARN IN THE LEVANT.

Pastoral Outlook in Australia.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

THERE has been some comment lately on the falling off in exports of yarn from India to Egypt and the Levant. It appears that Indian spinners made a considerable impression on these markets, and now they are so well occupied with what may be called their normal business that they have not followed up their successes. A suggestion was lately made by the *Indian Trade Journal* that the Millowners' Association should co-operate in sending a regular quantity of yarn to Smyrna, Constantinople, Beyrout, &c., with special tickets in order to maintain a hold on these markets, which will certainly be wanted again. It is not, of course, unusual in Lancashire for those who sometimes spin or manufacture for particular markets to desert them for others when the immediate advantage is obvious. This playing fast and loose with a market is, however, a dubious policy, and it would be interesting to have some unbiassed record of its results. Perhaps the expedient suggested by the Bombay Millowners' Association is a sound one, for one may suppose that even if an insufficient quantity be sent to a market, the regularity of supply may serve to keep the place open. Spinners and manufacturers here are still pretty well engaged, but presently some of them may be regretting that certain outlets have not been kept open.

There is no cloud on the satisfactory pastoral outlook in Australia. Mail and cable news from all the States indicate one of the best seasons, if not the best, on record. The weather is ideal, according to correspondents, and during the last few days cablegrams report further heavy falls of rain throughout New South Wales. A leading pastoralist in that State, writing on July 16, reports as follows:—"The season has been very favourable, and the country is looking green in all directions, with abundance of grass and herbage; the river is bank high, with a strong stream, and all the sheep are in grand condition." This means an unusually heavy clip of wool, for it is well known that in such a season as the present the average weight of each fleece weighs at least one pound more than in ordinary years. One correspondent says that the deputation of Boer farmers from the Orange River Colony are buying stud sheep on a very large scale. When the mail left they had bought nearly 1,000 from Mr. Falkiner, of Boonoke, and 250 from Mr. Albert Austin, of Wanganella. It is evident that the trade may expect before long to receive much larger and much better supplies of wool from South Africa. The news from the other States is quite as favourable as that from New South Wales. The owner of one of the best properties in South Australia reports that the lambing on stations south of Mount Remarkable is proving a record one, and to the north of that is fairly satisfactory. The sheep were all in splendid condition and feed abundant, whilst rain was falling every few days and ensuring a good supply of feed for next summer.

The stocks of cotton piece-goods at Fall River are said to be exceptionally small, the estimate, according to a correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, being that there are only about 25,000 pieces in manufacturers' hands. Engagements are good, but this very unusual state of stocks is not entirely due to the large demand, but partly to the reduction of supply. A sufficient number of operatives cannot be obtained, and the difficulty has been aggravated by the bad weather. "This is as much an impediment in New Bedford as in Fall River, and the peculiarity of it is that it multiplies its own disastrous effects by causing disgust on the part of the help and causes them to leave for the summer. It is almost impossible to keep up the "ends" in spinning, while weak places in the yarn causes innumerable breaks in weaving, which are magnified in looms fitted with stop motions." It seems that a good many operatives leave the city during the hot summer months for outside work, and this year it has been necessary to shut down altogether large sections of looms.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, writing on August 14, take a very favourable view of the chances of the cotton crop: "If the present outlook for the crop is maintained for the next fortnight, there is every probability of a very large yield; in fact, if our correspondents are not carried away by their enthusiasm, we should look for the largest crop on record." The temper of the trade is expressed, it is said, in the phrase "It requires an accident to prevent lower prices," and, in these circumstances, it is not surprising to hear that investment buying has not developed. Yet there is a careful watch for some indication of damage to the crop that may give the bulls a chance.

Commercial and Industrial shares are participants in the better feeling round the Stock Exchange, and if it be complained that the area of interest is still circumscribed, the optimist can truthfully retort that it widens daily. The advance in Aerated Breads was touched upon here last week, and since then one feature of the Miscellaneous market has been the growing demand for lower-priced shares of similar companies. Hotel shares, too, are becoming sought after, and at rising prices, the inquiry extending to provincial as well as London varieties. In the better one thus existent Associated Portland Cement shares are naturally not overlooked. They always come to the front upon any revival in general business. Moreover, it is known that the company is benefiting greatly by the after-effects of the 'Frisco fire, and, of course, the calamity at Valparaiso will be turned to account by those who are always on the look-out for new channels whence cement may be requisitioned in large quantities. The accounts are due very soon now, and perhaps a foreword as to their probable character may save disappointment later on. It is, then, within the very farthest limits of probability that the ordinary shares will get any dividend in September, when the preference interest falls due.

The ordinary are being tipped as a good purchase, and a fully-paid 10/. share which stands at less than one-fourth of its nominal value will attract speculation, as a rule, provided any reason at all can be discovered for its possible advance in price. Cement ordinary have never received a penny piece in dividend since the company appeared in 1901. But payment of the preference dividend has not been missed, nor is it likely to be, while the English cement trade prospers as it has of late commenced to do. Nevertheless, the coming accounts may not appear so rosy as many people expect. The trade arising out of the 'Frisco fire will come—the great bulk of it—into the figures for the half-years following that covered by the statement nearly due, and it is on the cards that the latter will show results considerably less advantageous than is anticipated. If they should, that is no reason for recent buyers to realise their shares were the prices of the shares to fall after the issue of the balance-sheet. So long as it is well understood beforehand that the company's greater prosperity will be exhibited in future rather than in the next figures, proprietors are the less likely to be troubled by a downward market movement when the report appears. The ordinary shares are a mere gamble, but the preference fall into the category of fair speculative investments.

Trade in the north of England has, of course, been good for several months past, but except for an occasional spurt in textile shares, the Stock Exchange scarcely seemed cognisant of the improving state of affairs. Within the last week or so, however, a quiet demand for iron and steel shares has answered the oft-repeated demand of proprietors in such companies as to why their shares should have been so palpably overlooked. Even yet the tone of the market for iron and steel shares is not what one might call settled, but it has certainly taken a turn for the better and under the fostering wing of increasing trade the improvement should go farther. In such a business as this the reserves of a company are of the highest importance, because of the fluctuating nature of the trade, and it is refreshing to see a company like Bolckow Vaughan making handsome contributions to precautionary funds instead of paying the greatly increased dividend which the profits would have countenanced, even though sound finance might have protested. Several of the provincial stock exchanges are rejoicing at the sudden access of business provided by the return of public interest to the iron and steel undertakings, in the best managed of which, as in the case of the textile companies, money can be placed now with less than the ordinary risk attaching to the shares of smaller industries.

FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS.

(Concluded from page 4).

It is when you are hard pressed thata little dexterous turn of the foot will often stand you in good stead, for nothing is more dangerous than to kick hard when there is a likelihood of the ball being charged down. A little touch to one of your own side is often preferable to a volleying kick in these circumstances, but at close quarters the strictest care must always be shown, and on no account must there be excessive fineness. Only experience can teach you how to act in an emergency.

Pace is desirable in a full-back; some backs are slow, and yet they get through their work satisfactorily, but those who saw W. J. Oakley play, will realise what a great asset pace is in the position. The possession of pace will justify a full-back in taking risks which the slower man would have to avoid. There have never been a more risky pair than the brothers A. M. and P. M. Walters, but they understood each other's play so well, and above all were so fleet that they could usually repair any little fault. Still, they were caught napping more than once, and it is only a thoroughly well-balanced pair who can afford to take risks. But the man with pace is far safer than the man who hasn't it A back should be a kick with either foot; if he can only use one foot advantageously he will often be placed at a disadvantage.

A GOOD UNDERSTANDING.

There is nothing more important than a thorough understanding, first of all between the backs and the halves, and secondly between the backs and the goal-keeper. If the back knows which man the half will take his task is simplified. If the back feels that the goal-keeper will know what to do in the event of an apparently unorthodox move on his (the back's) part, then the defence will be all the better for the existence of that understanding. I know nothing more fatal to success than a lack of understanding between the backs and the goal-keeper. The greatest injury you can do your goal-keeper is to bar his view. You want to give him plenty of room; let him have a good view of the ball, and few shots will beat him. But if you obstruct his view without at the same time keeping the men off, you are placing him in a position of being utterly unable to do himself justice. You should understand your brother back, your goal-keeper and the half (or halves) in front of you. Then there is a chance of the defensive work being smoothly done.

PLEDGE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Power to Sell or Transfer.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the suit of Raghavji Vijpal, Manager of the firm of Raisi Amarchand, and Kalianji Sangjibhai Raisi, proprietor of the firm, against Narandas Parmanddas, and his wife, Ramkorebai, was called on. The Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes, Advocate General, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Thakoredas, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. V. S. Bhandarker, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, appeared for the second.

The claim was in respect of five one-thousand rupees Government promissory-notes, stated to have been pledged by the first defendant, with the plaintiffs' firm, to secure repayment of a certain account, which amounted to Rs. 5,000 for principal, and Rs. 1,124 for interest. Plaintiffs prayed that the defendants might be ordered to endorse the promissory-notes, (as the Public Debts Office in Bombay had refused to recognise unendorsed notes,) in the name, or as heir, of Fulkorebai, his step-mother, so as to enable the plaintiffs to sell or transfer them, and apply them in satisfaction of the claim.

The first defendant's reply to the above demand was, that the notes were deposited in the firm for safe custody. They originally belonged to his father, who by his will had bequeathed them to his wife, Fulkore, in trust for her life, with power to dispose of it by will. Fulkore died in 1895, leaving a will, by which she bequeathed them to her daughter-in-law, Ramkore, defendant's wife, under certain conditions.

The second defendant prayed the Court to order the plaintiffs to hand over to her the notes in question, which she averred she counterclaimed from them under the terms of the will.

Mr. Bhandarker raised issues. The first was: Whether under the will of Permand Virji, first defendant's father, Fulkore was entitled to make a valid pledge of the notes during her life-time? Other issues were raised by the counsel, and by Mr. Jinnah.

The Advocate-General asked Mr. Bhandarker to explain what he meant by the first issue. Did he mean to say that Fulkore had a limited interest?

Mr. Bandarker said he meant that.

The Advocate General said that his learned friend was then stopped from raising the issue; in the written statement drawn by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad occurred the word "belonged", about the notes. It was used in the past tense: there was also the phrase "to be bequeathed by her absolutely". How could these wordings agree with his learned friend's admission made, in answer to a question put to him in Court that Fulkore had a limited interest in the notes?

Mr. Bhandarker said when the Hon. Mr. Setalvad drew up the statement, the will was before him. In fact, the notes were Fulkore's absolute property; but in the sense, that she could dispose of them by will.

His Lordship said, it would appear from this, that Mr. Bhandarker's salvation lay in his acknowledging the mistake in the written statement.

Mr. Jinnah said, it had formed matter for correspondence between the parties; the question came on before the late Mr. Justice Tyebjee.

After examining the will, and its English translation, his Lordship said that he would consider the question raised by the Advocate General in the light of a point to be decided on the strength of the evidence, and the construction of the will and the correspondence.

The Advocate General said that under the circumstances he would not press the Court for a ruling.

The hearing was proceeded with.

MURDER OF A RAMOSHI.

Conviction and Sentence Reduced.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhau Amrita, accused No. 2, who was, in May last, convicted by Mr. P. E. Percival, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused; and Mr. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The appellant, accused No. 2, and Lakhuia Babaji, No. 1, and Ganu Hari, No. 3, were charged with the murder of Agnee Babaji Ramoshi. The evidence clearly showed, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that the deceased had illicit connection with two Marathi women, Jana and Harni, especially the latter. In a petition sent to the District Superintendent of Police, the deceased stated that he was afraid he would be killed by certain men, and he mentioned among others, accused Nos. 2 and 3. The primary cause of the attack was apparently the recent connection with Harni. It might be taken as certain that the injuries were inflicted on account of deceased's immoral conduct, by some connections of Harni. He was attacked in her field by several persons, some of whom carried sticks. The confession of accused No. 2 that he was among the assailants was corroborated by the rest of the evidence. He said in his confession that he took hold of the deceased's feet while the blows were inflicted; and his statement before the Committing Magistrate showed that he knew that some of the assailants intended to kill the deceased. The evidence of the Hospital Assistant showed that the injuries inflicted were very severe. Some of the assailants gagged the deceased and pressed on his stomach, of which the natural result was suffocation. The assailants must be held, said the Sessions Judge, to have intended to inflict injuries sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death. All concerned in the assault, including the accused No. 2, were guilty of murder. Upon the evidence, Nos. 1 and 3 were aquitted and discharged. No. 2 was found guilty of murder, but as he was probably not a leader in the assault, he was sentenced to transportation for life.

In their lordships' opinion, there was room for reasonable doubt whether the appellant intended to kill the deceased or knew that the injuries which he helped to inflict were so eminently dangerous that they must in all probability cause death, or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. The conviction was reduced to one of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, and the sentence was reduced to transportation for ten years.

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THE POONA SEASON.

(Concluded from page 4).

Yesterday General Richardson unveiled a portrait of the late Colonel Minchin at the New Cowasjee Dinshaw Hall. The building is attached to the Albert Edward Institute in East Street and contains a fine library, most of which was presented by Mr. C. Dinshaw C. I. E. and is amalgamated with one bearing the same name in Bombay. It boasts of some really good works and contains many volumes of Research, Science, Philosophy and History; these are much sought after and studied by the educated Indian. Colonel Minchin's portrait is a gift from many a subscriber to perpetuate the memory of a good and just magistrate and friend. The Band of the 121st Pioneers played inside the Gymkhana last evening and was much appreciated by those of us who prefer spending the hours before dinner listening to good music to losing money at Bridge. It is such an improvement when the band plays in the gallery built for the purpose rather than down stairs, where the chatting in the bar and the click of the balls in the billiard room spoils so much of the music.

Of course we all miss the beautiful music of the Hyderabad Contingent band which caused us to enjoy so many a happy Tuesday afternoon last season. This year, alas, a sufficient guarantee was not forthcoming that they should attend the Gymkhana dances and enough entertainments to make it worth while for them to come down. It seems almost incredible that any one could make arrangements to employ any other music when, by sending round the hat, we could all have listened once again to the very poetry of sound.

"BASHAW" BRAND CIGARETTES.

A suit was instituted on the Original Side of the High Court before the Hon'ble Justice Chandavarkar by Dimitri Michel Kartali carrying on business at Meadow Street under the firm of Messrs. D. M. Kartali and Company against the defendants Murli Dhar, Munshi Fateeali of Cawnpore, for the recovery of the price of cigarettes. The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Vaidya, barrister-at-law. On or about the 14th of November, 1905, the 1st defendant and one Hari Bux who were then carrying on business in partnership at Cawnpore under the name of Bansi Dar and Ramaswar, entered into a five years' agreement with the plaintiff to purchase from him every month for the first year, commencing from May, 1906, 1,50,000 cigarettes of the "Pasha" brand and one lakh of cigarettes of eleven other brands mentioned in the agreement, and for the remaining four years two lakhs of cigarettes of the "Pasha" brand and 1, 50,000 cigarettes of the said eleven others brands at the rates and upon the terms mentioned in the agreement. On or about the 3rd January, 1906 the said Hari Bux retired from the said firm of Bansidar and Ramaswar and the 2nd defendant became a partner with the said Murli Dar in the business which was henceforth agreed to be carried on under the style of Bansidar and Company instead of Bansidar and Ramaswar. The 1st and 2nd defendants requested the plaintiff to release the said Hari Bux from his liability under the said agreement of the 14th November, 1905. The plaintiff agreed to this and released Hari Bux accordingly. Under this agreement, the defendants had to pay for and take delivery of 1,50,000 "Pasha" cigarettes and one lakh of cigarettes of the said eleven brands during the month of May, 1906 which they have failed to do, though the said cigarettes have been prepared by the plaintiff and are lying with him and he has repeatedly called upon the defendants to pay for and take delivery of the same. The price for the said goods, after allowing discount at the rate of 35 per cent, amounts to Rs. 1,632-2-9. The plaintiff therefore prays that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him the above sum with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 7th May, 1906, and that he may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Mr. Vaidya, on behalf of the defendants, contended that the plaintiff has failed to carry out the terms of the agreement and to supply the special packets of the Pasha brand cigarettes and claims that the plaintiff must return to the defendants the amount of Rs. 500 deposited with the plaintiff for the purpose. He further contended that the plaintiff has, in contravention of the terms of the agreement, sold their cigarettes to persons other than the defendants, *i.e.*, to some persons in Bombay to whom the cigarettes were permitted to be sold; that the plaintiff did not render any account of such sales, nor did he give any commission or profit to the defendants; that plaintiff began to reduce the size of the cigarettes and packets since the time of the agreement; that the plaintiff has induced the defendants to sign the agreement by misrepresentation to the effect that the average monthly order of cigarettes for India only exceed 4 lakhs and that plaintiff has besides the above breaches of the agreement been guilty of other breaches also, and prays that the suit be dismissed and plaintiff ordered to return to the defendants the above sum of Rs. 500 deposited with him and to pay defendants costs, &c., After hearing both parties, his lordship gava a decree yesterday in favour of the plaintiff that the amount sued for be paid within 20 days, failing which the cigarettes should be disposed of by public auction, the sale proceeds being appropriated towards the amount claimed.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 10 1856.]

The last mail brought us a pamphlet by "An Indian Civil Servant"—of this Presidency, we suspect,—entitled "Usurers and Ryots; being an answer to the question Why does not India produce more Cotton?" This answer in effect is "because the cultivator falls deeply into debt and consequent despair, from which our laws and courts afford him no extrication, as they ought to do."

Set forth more fully the reply is somewhat as follows. The ryot enslaved by conceit and custom, must have money to spend on feasting and extravagance. He resorts to the money-lender, who makes him his debtor for life, and probably his son after him, manacled constantly in bonds of paper constantly renewed as requisite. Than the captive loses heart, neglects the work from which his creditor alone is to benefit, restricts his cultivation to the extent that will barely satisfy his tyrant, and yet inconsistently enough takes a great deal of trouble to give a fictitious value to his crop by adulteration of all kinds.

While describing the evil effects of the ryot's chronic indebtedness, the author of this pamphlet puts forward a somewhat questionable statement, as follows:—

"Take the case of cotton:—The grower picks it carelessly, with a quantity of the leaf and rubbish are so injurious to our delicate spinning machinery: it all adds to the weight of the crop, and thus tends to his advantage. This dirt, and other deteriorating substanced instead of being scrupulously extracted by the cotton cleaner, who next gets the staple into his hands, is added to, but in a more skilful manner, by exposure to dews, etc., anything is lawful so long

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1906.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

NOT many years ago men who professed acquaintance with transfrontier politics, were in the habit of prophesying that when Abdur Rahman ceased to reign from natural or other causes, the history of Afghanistan, as an independent State, would terminate. Their predictions were falsified, for, since the death of the late Amir, the progress of the State has continued on the lines laid down by Abdur Rahman ; it is as independent as ever and there is perhaps less reason to fear that it will be rent by internecine disturbances than at any time during the last ten or fifteen years. His Highness—His Majesty, his subjects and employes style him—exhibits a keen appreciation of educational and scientific progress and, if the secrets of the "buffer State" were laid bare, there would be a pleasant surprise for those who foretold the decay or collapse for Afghanistan. The Amir Habibullah has not travelled beyond the confines of his country, a disadvantage certainly, and one he is believed to feel. When the late Amir consented to send one of his sons to England in acceptance of the British invitation, he was himself in very indifferent health and it was not considered wise that his heir should be out of the way in case the Amir's illness proved fatal, and trouble, which had been anticipated, followed. Nasrullah, whom we termed the Shahzada, went to England in his stead, performing a journey, seeing sights and and undergoing strange experiences which will probably never fall to the lot of his elder brother. The late Amir came to India and his successor will follow his example almost certainly with advantage to himself and, probably, both to India and Afghanistan. If he seeks warranty for his journey, Habibullah need only refer to the autobiography of his father, wherein it is written: "It is a well-known fact that when two nations do not know each other well and do not associate or come into touch with each other, frequent misunderstandings arise from this very cause, such misunderstandings being fatal to all friendly intercourse and friendly relations. Nothing can be done by diplomacy where suspicion exists, because every word that is spoken is looked upon with suspicion and distrust, and is in consequence misconstrued." It is true the Amir was not ruminating over the subject of foreign travel when he wrote this. What he wanted to know was: "How is it possible for the Afghans and the British to understand each other when politicians, or rather the Indian Government are always trying to keep them aloof by not appointing an Afghan Embassy ?"

If the Amir desires to become acquainted with his neighbours—and there is no reason to doubt that he does the—opportunity now presents itself. His Highness is actuated by a keen desire to rule his country for its benefit and for the good of his people, and he is well aware that there are many lessons to be learnt from a visit to India which has advanced much more rapidly and more intelligently than His Highness's subjects can appreciate. His people are not of the most tractable, though they are loyal. His Highness is also loyal to them. With the training he received at the hands of the late Amir he could not be otherwise. He takes an active personal interest in all matters connected with the administration of the country, and is, as his father was before him, a consistent and hard worker. As soon as he arrived at man's estate he was set to work. "Habibullah Khan, my eldest son," wrote the Amir, "had the same duties to perform as I myself or other Amirs of Afghanistan have had to do, with the exception of some new offices such as the Foreign Office, which I have kept for myself." A programme of Habibullah's daily duty was laid out for him. He was required to attend his Durbar about ten o'clock in the morning, dismissing it at four or five in the afternoon. On Mondays and Thursdays the Secretaries of his Durbar read to him all the applications and letters from Herat, Khandahar, Balkh, Ghazni, Jellalabad and India. Orders on the Treasury for the payment of the daily expenses of various departments, the reports for the governors and military and civil officers and heads of manufactories, magazines and public works, revenue offices, etc, were made out and submitted for his signature and seal. After this work was finished he was engaged upon "anything that came to hand" until evening when he must ride and take fresh air, attend Court before going to bed and, if necessary, when the Amir woke next morning. On Tuesdays he had to hold a military levee, and to entertain all the officers to luncheon ; he engaged recruits for the army, gave decisions in cases of military officers and disputes. On Wednesdays he held levees for civil officers present at Kabul and decided their disputes. On Saturdays he tried and sentenced prisoners, listened to criminal cases and appeals. On Sundays he inspected manufactories and magazines and heard the complaints of workpeople. On Friday—the day of rest—it was his duty to hunt or shoot with the Amir, attend the weekly services at the mosque and pay calls on his mtoher and relatives.

Little time was left for relaxation or for study. But the Amir may learn something of the decentralisation which produces both efficiency and economy. His Highness will not succeed where his father failed in persuading the British Government to accord him direct representation in England. Perhaps he will not attempt it, although it cannot be denied that all Abdur Rahman argued in its favour has much to recommend it. The reception of an Afghanistan representative in London would tend to cement firmly the friendship which already exists. It would clear up many misunderstandings and suspicions. It would introduce a true knowledge of the power, the education and the modern inventions of Great Britain to the Afghans, open up the way and encourage Afghan youths to go to England and Europe for their education and give true and useful information and knowledge of Eastern affairs and policy to the Government in England, contradicting many false statements that cause distrust of the Afghans among foreigners. Finally it would "put Afghanistan into the position, in the eyes of the world and especially in the eyes of other Muslim sovereigns, of a fully recognised independent Kingdom." That is what Afghanistan most desires, though it is mentioned last. But it is what England is least ready to concede and the Amir's claim to be addressed as "Your Majesty" is systematically ignored and he receives "your Highness" just as any first-class Chief of India does. The appointment of an Afghan Embassy has long been the desire of our neighbours, but the Government of India has many and consistent, if not all sufficient, reasons, for objecting and the Amir Habibullah may be persuaded that the time has not yet come. Most of the other advantages that are desired may just as readily be acquired through India whose Government is more determined to manage her own foreign affairs than at any time prior to the governor-generalship of Lord Curzon. A candid admission of the late Amir was that his people required education, that his statesmen drawn from them would be better informed, better advised and better able to carry out the administration of the Kingdom. Everything that he desires—with the one solitary exception—can be conceded, everything he desires to see can be shown him and everything necessary for him to know for the better administration of his country he can learn by a visit to India. When he has tried it and the time comes to write his reminiscences he will have no need to write as the late Amir did of Nasrullah's visit to England : "To my great disappointment, this visit caused a great deal of unnecessary expense to the Governments of both countries, for it proved a complete failure."

THE KING'S "CURE."

It is pleasant to hear that King Edward has "gone through an excellent 'cure,' and is now in splendid health." It must not, however, be supposed from this that the King was in any way indisposed before he went to Marienbad. His Majesty has been in the best of health for almost the whole of the past twelve months, the last occasion on which His Majesty had to submit to medical treatment having been in November, when he stepped into a rabbit burrow while out shooting in Windsor Forest and sprained his foot. So excellent is the King's general health, in fact, that a medical man does not accompany him upon his travels. There is, however, no necessity to take either of his accredited physicians to Marienbad, as His Majesty comes under the care of the famous Marienbad medico, Dr. Ott, immediately he arrives at the little Spa. The King's Sergeant-Surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves, is with the Queen in Denmark. But where the efficacy of the cure at Marienbad comes in is in checking the King's tendency to adipose tissue. His Majesty rigorously follows the course laid down for him by Dr. Ott during his three weeks' stay in the pine hills. At an early hour His Majesty leaves the hotel, and walks to the spring, where he drinks a quart of water, and then walks gently for two hours before returning to the hotel for breakfast. Generally His Majesty walks uphill ; and occasionally he drives out a few miles in a motor-car, and then walks back. Throughout the day the King is strictly dieted, many favourite dishes being curtailed altogether. His Majesty is forbidden by Dr. Ott to take butter, thick soups, salads, pickles, goose, duck, venison, or oysters, lobsters, crabs, or caviare. He eats practically no vegetables, and champagnes or other wines or liqueurs are entirely tabooed. Generally His Majesty's only beverage is the Marienbad spring water, but by way of variety Dr. Ott permits him to drink a light and sourish Austrian wine called Rauhenecker. His Majesty goes in for grouse, which is supplied from Scotland. His favourite bread is the Vienna long roll, a crust of which is sprinkled with salt ; but with the customary compote of stewed fruits the King takes two or three soft Marienbad rolls. The King likes his meals to be got through as quickly as possible. Dinner must be served in less than an hour, and is often disposed of in thirty-five minutes. After dinner His Majesty smokes a cigar and two or three cigarettes, enjoys a little conversation with his friends, and then "turns in," and sleeps the sleep of a monarch whose head lies easier than that of any other ruler who ever lived.

MODEL POLICE LINES.

The police quarters in Ormiston Road, opposite the Colaba Stables of the Bombay Tramway Company, stood for some months vacant after completion, and afforded an opportunity to many people of admiring the good design and sound construction of the building. They were evidently the work of an architect who knew the conditions of life of the prospective tenants, and who did his best to meet them. What the tenants think of the architect may be gathered from the appearance of the buildings at the present moment. Unclean rags and dirty matting block up the approaches of light and air, until the place is hardly recognisable. One tenant has even erected an *entresol* in his verandah for the purpose probably of keeping ledgers, and if the people had deliberately set about the work of ruining the sanitary scheme of their houses they would not have acted more systematically. A verandah or a balcony is, they think, a place to enclose, even if results in reducing the living rooms to darkness and promote the accumulation of dirt and often of disease. There is one word to be said in defence of the rags and mats. The building faces the monsoon winds and the driving rain, while it falls, is liable to invade the house unless arrested by screens. While giving this argument its full value, it might be asked if it is not possible to afford adequate protection in some more sightly and systematic manner. We associate the policeman with ideas of discipline, of order and even of style, and it is somewhat of a shock to see him deliberately reduce his dwelling to the condition of a badger hole. He has also adequate drainage arrangements, but already the dust marks on the verandah eaves betray his incorrigible habit of throwing waste water over the railings. The cultus of the Bombay Sanitary Association has not yet reached him. It is nevertheless surely possible to introdnce a little order into the outer appearance of the houses in question, for as they stand, they are a reproach to our civic protectors.

THE Anchor Line steamer *Circassia*, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 6th instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer *Sydney* left Aden for Bombay on Saturday morning, and she is expected here on Thursday the 13th instant at 8 a.m.

IN consequence of the prevailing scarcity, which is daily getting worse, the looting of grain shop continues in various districts in Bengal.

IN future the Deputy Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Andamans Division will receive a local allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem.

Lord Kitchener, attended by Colonel Birdwood, Military Secretary, and Captain Fitzgerald, A.-D.-C., left Simla on his three weeks' visit to Kashmir, this morning.

The creation of an appointment of Assistant Sanitary Engineer in the United Provinces, on a salary of Rs. 500, rising by Rs. 40 to Rs. 700, has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

IN connection with "Hooghly"—"Erne" collision the mate of the steam tug Hooghly has been reprimanded by the Marine Court who told him that he had disobeyed the Captain's orders they do not propose to deal with his certificate.

THE *Pioneer* hears from Peshawar that the Jirga of Afridis who recently went to Kabul have returned well satisfied with their reception. The Amir's Counsel to the tribesmen is, apparently, to remain contented with their lot.

"CRIMINAL statements of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces and of the Courts subordinate thereto" is a somewhat serious title for a blue-book. Convictions in these Courts must be of the nature of the pot calling the kettle black.

THE Government of Bengal has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Agricultural Department to meet charges that will be incurred for making a suitable and representative show at the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which is to be held in Calcutta in the cold weather.

OUR Bhownagar correspondent writes that the Rajsaheb of Dhagandhra arrived there on Friday evening by the down mail with his retinue and a very hearty reception was accorded to him. As the train slowly steamed into the yard salutes were fired, and on stopping he was profusely garlanded. The procession was formed of elephants, imperial lancers, a detachment of armed police and couriers while the regimental band enlivened the occasion. The station was beautifully decorated.

THE Calcutta Tramways Company have a big bill to pay for track rents in Calcutta. Some question having arisen as to the liability of the Company to pay track rents for lines laid subsequent to 1899, the matter was referred to the Advocate-General of Bengal for his opinion. That gentleman has decided in favour of the Calcutta Corporation, who have presented the Company with a bill for close upon Rs. 40,000. In Madras the Tramway Company pays no track rents.

THEY do things very thoroughly in Singapore. An Agri-Horticultural Show was held in the Settlement very recently and the *Straits Budget* devotes no less than 23 columns to a description of the same. As side shows there was an exhibition of dogs and cats but the latter evidently did not like being on show away from their homes, for a paragraph in the lengthy record states that nearly all the cats escaped and there was much weeping and gnashing of teeth among the owners. Fortunately all but two of the missing cats were recovered.

AT the Naval College, Dartmouth, by order of the Admiralty, dancing is now engaged in for 20 minutes every evening and for 40 minutes on Saturdays. It is taught not with any thought of pleasure to the Cadets, but because it vastly improves their carriage, contributes to their health, and makes their bearing more graceful than it otherwise would be. It is expected that shortly the Army Cadets will have similar instruction. Dancing is a regular feature in the education of the United States Army Cadets at West Point.

MARRIAGES between the following have been arranged :—Walter Hugh John Wilkinson, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, of Woodcote House. Oxon, and Stella Margaret, eldest daughter of Brigadier-General C. W. Park, C.B., Aide-de-Camp, commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, Rajputuna, India ; Captain Clement Cotterill Redfern, Cheshire Regiment, only son of the late Mr. C. C. Redfern, South Kensington, and Mrs. Redfern, of Comber, Co. Down, and Margery Rhoda, only daughter of Daniel Drew, Lower House, Burnley.

SERIOUS defects to the steering gear of his Majesty's *Hindustan*, now in dockyard hands at Portsmouth, have been discovered, and are of such an extensive character that it is feared some months must elapse before she is again ready for active service. The trouble first manifested itself during manœuvres, and seems to have been accentuated by improper shoring of the stem when the battleship was in dry dock at Gibraltar. When she went on her trials it was found the rudder could not be put hard over, and the turning power was much limited. An expert examination at Portsmouth proved the rudder post to be much twisted. It is not improbable that owing to the length of time required to complete the defects the *Hindustan* crew will be turned over to the new battleship *Britannia*, built at Portsmouth and now ready for sea.

THE despatch of a ship in search of treasure reminds the Reverend John Pickford of a search made in the island of Trinidad—not the well-known West India island of that name, but a rock off the coast of Patagonia—in quest of the treasures supposed to be there buried at the sack of the Cathedral of Lima, in Peru, in 1830. A barque was chartered at Southampton by several gentlemen, he says in a letter to *The Standard* and after a long voyage they arrived at their destination, an uninhabited island tenanted merely by land crabs, who hurried away on seeing human beings. However, the crustacea soon got accustomed to them, and the voyagers were obliged to keep sentries on guard when they slept, lest they should be attacked and devoured by them. Nothing, however, was discovered, and it was imagined that the shocks of earthquake had caused huge pieces of rock to conceal the entrance of the caves containing the treasures.

A special Indian number of "The Gentlewoman" will appear in December, in which the Memsahib's requirements will be particularly considered. Besides the usual well-known features of the paper, there will be a number of articles on matters of interest to residents in India, and fashion notes in which the exigencies of the climate of India will be appropriately considered. The question of schools and homes in England for Indian children will be a particular feature of this number. Mrs. Fred. Maturin will contribute "Recollections of a Memsahib," and Mrs. R. H. M. Aitken's "Reminiscences of the Siege of Lucknow," with portraits of the survivors, will be another interesting feature Mr. Keith Hatch, F. B. C. S. (I. M. S.) will describe how to keep well in India. Pages are to be devoted to photographs of ladies well known in Indian Society, and of British children living in India. Not least in importance to readers of "The Gentlewoman" in this country is a Special Prize Competition, in which Rs. 150 are offered in three prizes for the best anecdote or experience of any description, personal or otherwise, the only condition being that it must relate to India, must not be longer than 500 words (and may be as short as the competitor wishes) and must reach the Editor at 70, Long Acre, London, not later than 29th October. The contributions of the successful competitors will appear in the Indian Number of "The Gentlewoman."

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FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS.

HOW BACKS AVERT DEFEAT,

BY

HOWARD SPENCER.

(Of the English International XI., Captain of Aston Villa.)

IN a previous article I endeavoured to show that to the forwards must the club look for those enterprising tactics which can, alone, bring about a victory. Of course the whole work of a football team is so intricately inter-woven that it is difficult to say where the functions of one section of the eleven end, and where those of another section begin. But just as it is the duty of the forwards to score goals, so it is the duty of the backs to prevent points being registered. If forwards score and your backs prevent the other side getting goals, well, then you have all you want. That is somewhat of a platitude, I fear, but we all have to drop into platitudes occasionally. But just as it is the first duty of the Opposition to oppose, so it is the first duty of a full-back to defend. You expect defence from a back ; if he can give his forwards a lift in a bona fide, safe way, why let him career up the field with the ball at his toe, and earn for himself the tumultuous applause of the crowd ; but let him beware of theatrical exhibitions. There can be nothing sweeter to the man who really desires to get the reputation of being a good fool-back than for him to hear some one say, "He is a sound back, is he not ?" Just as a forward is tickled if he is described as brilliant, so a full-back is pleased if he is only regarded as sound. Soundness is the one quality which every full-back should yearn to possess.

THE MASTER WORKMAN.

There is always scope for brilliancy in football. Brilliancy will never be confined to the forwards nor to the halves ; the full-back must be brilliant at times, for desperate positions require brilliant bits of play. Still, if you are a full-back you won't go far wrong if you are regarded as a safe man. Some men are so very clever that their feats pass, in a sense, only half recognised. They are appreciated by those who know the game thoroughly, but the uninitiated may not see the full import of their doings. Never mind that. While general applause is always gratifying, the good opinion of the expert is worth far more than the favourable disposition of those who look on in a superficial way. Let me seek an illustration from the sister game. You see a man fielding in the slips, and he takes a catch in a style that sets the crowd in a roar. Quite right ; they do well to cheer. He has done his best, and done it really well. But when you see a man like Hugh Trumble fielding in the slips you see him take catch after catch with apparent ease. He never seems to move for the ball, he simply gathers it in. And yet some of his catches may have been far more meritorious than that one which set the crowd applauding as though for dear life. The master workman always does his best work quietly and unostentatiously.

I have heard, in trams and on trains, and in rooms people say, "What a wonderful player so-and-so is ; he never seems to have to run after the ball ; it comes to him." Ah, now that is a compliment indeed. The man to whom the ball comes must be a great player, because he anticipates the movements of his opponents, and instead of racing himself to a standstill he conserves his energy, and at the end of the game is the freshest man on the field. It is impossible to teach a man to play like that ; he must have the instinct for the game. You can improve your play by practice, of course, and no matter how inherently clever you are, you must never presume upon that cleverness. Practice will do much for any man. But still, I am a great believer in genius ; some men can play football naturally, and something prompts them to do the right thing at the right time. You may depend upon it that the ball rarely comes to a man accidentally ; at any rate, not many times in the match. If the ball always seems to be coming to a man you may be sure that the explanation is that that man is keeping his position, and is bringing a great deal of brain power to bear upon his football.

MISKICKING A CRIME.

It is necessary that the full-back should be sound and safe. The forward may make an error of judgment, but nothing very serious to his side follows as the direct result. Things might have gone better had he not made the error, but, in a moment, his offence is purged. But the slightest mistake on the part of a full-back may mean a lost game. That is why I harp upon soundness as being the first essential. A back can err in many ways, but the most pronounced flaw is a miskick. Who can say what may happen when a back miskicks ? You read in the press, "The full-back missed his kick, and the centre went straight through and scored." Yes, that is it. There was no one to stop him. When a back misses his kick, he has made a mistake which will stand against him when the most eggregious blunder of the forward has been wholly forgotten. The goal-keeper may repair your fault, but it is more than likely that he will not, for when the back has missed his kick there is something almost uncanny in the onward swoop of that forward. He gets on the ball in such a favourable position to begin with, and then again the goal-keeper is suddenly called upon to face an emergency which he never dreamed as likely to arise.

No, the back must be above all, safe. He must kick, and kick at once. Now and again it may be the game for him to do a little ornate work, but he must carefully restrain any inclination to play to the gallery. Stop your man, get rid of the ball, and let the halves and the forwards do any elaborate work which may be wanted. We all like the picturesque in foot-ball, as in everything else, but make sure of your one point first. Get rid of the ball, and get rid of it in such a way that it will not trouble you again until your own side have had a chance of doing something effective with it.

ESSENTIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A back should be a man of good build. There have been clever little backs, and they have been effective as well as clever, but I must plead guilty to having a preference for the 12 stone man. After all, a little weight is very useful ; it is not nice to see your backs brushed on one side at a critical moment. Weight always tells in a hard game, and the man who can take a charge with equanimity is usually the man who can give one in a fair and legitimate way. The back who can head is always to be preferred to the back who cannot use his cranium in the ordinary acceptation of the term. I grant that the back should not use his head when he has time to use his foot, any more than he should take a flying kick at the ball when he has time to steady it and clear at his leisure. But this is part and parcel of the desire to indulge in safe methods of which I have spoken.

Then again, a back should be content to kick a reasonable length. I have heard a great deal about long kickers, but the accurate kicker is preferable to the hard kicker ; rarely indeed is it necessary for a man to kick what I may call an inordinate length. When you kick a very long ball you are usually merely extending an invitation to a back on the other side to return it to you. It is far better to refrain from kicking beyond the scope of your own forwards, for a ball which goes past your own vanguard can scarcely go elsewhere than to the toe of an opponent. There is no utility in ploughing the sands ; the man who can place the ball nicely to his forwards, and especially place it at the toe of the forward who is most advantageously situated, is worth two of the man who merely kicks at the ball and volleys it up the field in ponderous style.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

You can always tell the polished back by the way in which he shapes at close quarters. It is simple enough to meet the ball as it comes to you at a safe distance from all opposition, and it should not be a difficult matter to return that ball, and to return it advantageously, but when the opposing forwards are in a heap, right on the top of you, then you realise that after all back play has its difficulties. You dare not kick fiercely for fear of having your kick charged down ; that always spells danger when play is at close quarters. The thing is then to get the ball away to the side quietly, taking care, of course, to avoid the waiting wing man.

(Concluded on page 8).

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THE POONA SEASON.

Sport and Dances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 7.

THE final of the Junior Polo tournament was played off this week between the Poona Horse and the 10th Hussars.—During the first two chukkers the 10th had all the game on their side and soon scored two goals and two subs. The Poona Horse had hardly time to realise the success of the Hussars before they pulled themselves together and amidst the greatest enthusiasm showed all the spectaters how brilliantly they could play and, to the astonishment of all, completely outwitted the Hussars and eventually won by 3 goals, 2 subs to the latter's 2 goals, 2 subs. The cup was handed to the winners by Mrs. Richardson, and the General spoke a few words of congratulation to the successful team and of sympathy to the losers, who, he said, had played a splendid game and showed admirable resolution and had maintained a sound attack. Every one congratulates the Poona Horse on their victory which, after such brilliant play, they well deserved. Colonel Grantham and the officers of the Q. O. 33rd Light Cavalry were "At Home" on the ground and welcomed the best of Society to their tents.

Plague is creeping slowly but surely nearer and nearer to us all ; besides many cases, and, alas, almost an equal number of deaths in the city, the Cantonments in close quarters have been attacked, and now, I hear, General and Mrs. Richardson have again postponed their dances, which were eventually fixed for the 6th and 7th of this month, owing to plague rats being found in their compound ; but there is always the Gymkhana where the rats cease from troubling and infection is at rest ! That reminds me of the very brilliant dance given in that building on Tuesday last by the East Lancs Regiment. The Officers seemed to have outwitted all other attempts in the beauty of their decorations which were showy and smart, with the colours of the Regiment, red and white, marked out in bold relief on the balconies, which jut out into the ball-room from above. Their numbers "59th" standing out in Roman figures were very noticeable on a background of scarlet, and this was relieved with the green of palms and ferns grouped in the corner. There was a certain sameness in the conservatory-like platform, but one cannot have too much of a good thing and this was decidedly good to look upon. A slight diversion was caused by some of the lights behind the ferns catching the greenery, but no harm came of it, as every appliance was at hand to arrest any attempt at a real fire. His Excellency arrived about the 5th dance and a State Lancers was introduced into the programme to welcome him. He stayed almost to the end and danced and enjoyed the evening as much as all the other guests. There were 20 dances on the programme including four supper dances and no extras were allowed, and this was an excellent arrangement which suited all but the most insatiable. The management of the entertainment was good throughout : a rope was thrown across the top part of the room for the first half hour, which had the desired effect of separating the arrivals from the dancers, so that the latter could foot the floor with comfort from the start. Major Wanless O'Gowan received the guests on behalf of the Regiment and stood just inside the big ball-room. The covered way leading to the supper room was walled in with panels of scarlet and white cloth and this decoration reappeared overhead in the badminton shed which was used for feeding the hungry—by the by the champagne was out of the way excellent and spoke volumes for the generous hospitality of our hosts. One of the ladies was gowned in a rather startling frock of flame colour, shaded down from the brightest to the deepest tint to match ; she wore a garland of flame coloured sequins in her hair and looked rather too much like a standard lamp shade to be a success. Another more becoming toilet was of dark blue velvet—rather heavy perhaps—but quiet and rich-looking and some delicious lace set off this gown to its fullest extent. Then, I saw a pretty young girl in a frock of turquoise blue and another sweet face crowning a soft clinging dress of palest yellow : the wearers of these artistic creations might be seen flitting about among the crowd of varied uniforms : standing out among which might be seen the pretty pale blue and silver of the Madras Cavalry. The whole scene was at once picturesque and brilliant. The dance was kept up nearly all night, and some of the officers only had time to change one uniform for another and be off in time for Parade. The date of the dance was originally fixed earlier and altered to the 4th for two very good reasons, the first being to enable His Excellency to be present and the second reason being to give a good entertainment as a farewell send-off to the 94th who left us on the evening of the 5th. This Regiment was raised, as I daresay, you know, at Hyderabad in 1803 under the then President, Mr. Henry Russell and, after two or three other designations it received its present name in 1903. The Regiment, although a very quiet one, will be regretted and missed by many of us and we all feel jealous to think Mr. Moloney and his fine voice will be hidden away in that dullest of stations, Fort Sandeman. The 81st Carnatic Infantry arrive in their stead and take over charge on Tuesday.

The latest cricket interest up to the present is the match between Poona and Bombay. It commenced on the 5th and Poona winning the toss sent in their old favorite, Airy, with Lucas to face Clarke and Otto—Alas ! Airy for once in a way was soon dislodged and went out for 32—Lucas next retired for 8 ; this was rather disappointing. But when Bradfield went in he played skittles with the lot until, when stumps were drawn at a quarter past six, he had made a total of 146 not-out. Ling did some excellent batting and ran up his score to just three figures when he was given out leg-before-wicket, thus the innings closed at 306 for 5 wickets. The Bombay team went in at noon next day and half an hour before luncheon the whole lot were out for 67. They started again after lunch and fought feebly with a forlorn hope and by four o'clock finished their second innings for 90. Only three out of their number got into double figures at all. There is no doubt the Poona Gymkhana surpassed themselves in their play. We all know "nothing succeds like success" and with two such players as Bradfield and Ling no wonder the rest were bucked up. The Bombay team had no one man to set them an example and, in great contrast, played so feebly that one wondered whether the strange ground worried them.

The meet on Thursday was, for the second time, out at Chinchwad whither horses had to be sent bet imes as it is nearly ten miles away. Most of the riders motored out and met their cattle out there. The hunt was not quite so successful as most of them have been, and the field numbered not more than sixty. Two Jacks were found, but neither gave a good run and the horses were on to them almost at once and so no one got the brush. The morning was fine and the scent good, but one so seldom has a disappointing morning under the worthy guidance of our popular Master that no one can possibly grumble. There was a very nasty fall indulged in by one of the field, his horse put his foot on a slippery piece of slab rock which was hidden by water and came heavily down ; how the rider escaped without at least a broken leg is marvellous. There were a good many ladies out and breakfast was provided by the 93rd Highlanders, whose hospitality is proverbial.

The annual meeting of the Poona Gymkhana Golf Club began on Monday 3rd and the first event was the medal play competition for a prize kindly presented by H. E. The Governor. There were a great many entries for this. The lowest nett score, up to the present, falls to the credit of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie with 77, Sir Steyning Edgerley and Mr. C. G. Ling coming next with a tie for 80. The Ladies Medal competition was fairly well entered for. About seven ladies played for the honor of winning the Revd. L. M. Haslope's prize. Mrs Davison and Mrs. Fawcett stood lowest having done the round with a nett of 55. Mrs. Stewart standing next with a score of 61. On the 4th the gentlemen's match vs. Bogey was fought for, when Major Hinge stood first with two up. Major Field and Mr. C. W. Stewart were both "All square. The ladies match vs. Bogey did not show such good play. Of course there were many less entries and fewer to choose, among whom Mrs. Davison stands first with one down, followed by Mrs. Thomson with 2 down. Yesterday and to-day Mrs. Jackson the wife of Major Jackson of Yerrowda, was kindly "At Home" to all players, who were not slow to take advantage of her thoughtful invitation.

(Concluded on page 8).

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

THREATS AGAINST HIGH AUTHORITIES.

Progress of the Terrorists.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The *Standard* this morning explains that the charging of its correspondent, Mr. Fraser, at Warsaw, which was reported by a Russian paper, turns out to be untrue.

It says that Mr. Fraser was stopped by some soldiers and his Russian valet remonstrated: thereupon the valet was struck by the soldiers, but Mr. Fraser was allowed to go untouched.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

At a meeting of the Social Revolutionaries held at St. Petersburg after the publication of the Government programme, it was resolved to continue the terrorism, aiming at the lives of the highest signatories of the programme.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The first impression formed of the Russian Ministerial Programme has already been modified adversely, and the newspapers are practically unanimous in condemning it, pointing out that it merely enlarges the old system of promises and threats.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The girl who assassinated General Minu on the the 26th ultimo at St. Petersburg has been sentenced to death by hanging. She received her sentence smilingly.

THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE.

Cowed by the Amazons.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The South Wales coal strike is terminating, the non-Unionists joining the federation.

REVOLUTION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A revolution has broken out at Mogador, in Morocco.

The tribes are attacking the town and the French Minister has sent the cruiser *Galilee* to Mogador.

The representatives of the other Powers have wired to their Governments for warships.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Good Prospects in the Iron and Steel Trades.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The British Imports for August show an increase of £2,031,633 and the Exports an increase of £3,974,778. The principal increases are in Iron, Cotton, and Steel.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

A Brilliant Spectacle.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The German Autumn Manœuvres are beginning in Silesia in the presence of the Kaiser, and will be concluded, as far as possible, on war conditions and continued night and day until conclusion.

The Duke of Connaught will attend them.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A brilliant spectacle took place yesterday, when the Kaiser reviewed 30,000 troops.

The Duke of Connaught, Mr. Winston Churchill, and General Sir Ian Hamilton were present.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Another False Hope.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The eminent Paris specialist, Dr. Bernheim, describes the Behring's Consumption Cure as a complete failure and declares that the patients experimented upon were worse after the injection.

THE UNREST AT TEHERAN.

More Refugees at the Legation.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Reuter (Teheran) wires that twenty-five popular leaders have gone to the British Legation, where they intend to remain until the Shah signs the Ordinance drafted by the clergy, and exiles the former Grand Vizier. The bazaars are closed and the people are again flocking to the Legation.

THE HEAD OF THE JESUITS.

An Important Appointment.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Father Wernz, a German Jesuit, has been elected General of the Jesuits. His progressive ideas, it is expected, will infuse fresh life into the Society.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Trouble Satisfactorily Ended.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Turco-Bulgarian dispute has ended satisfactorily.

Bulgaria has adopted a more conciliatory attitude towards Turkey.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Visits to England and America.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

A despatch from Tokio says that it is stated there that the coming estimates will include the expenses of a visit of a Japanese Squadron to England *via* the Cape and returning *via* America.

NEW COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

General Sir John Maurice has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Splendid Cure at Marienbad.

HIS MAJESTY'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8

[illegible] King Edward's doctor at Marienbad, re[illegible] His Majesty has gone through an excellent cure and is now in splendid health.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

His Majesty the King has arrived in London from Marienbad.

FRENCH MANŒUVRES AND ENGLAND.

Chivalrous Speech of M. Etienne.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

At the banquet given at the conclusion of the French Manœuvres M. Etienne, the Minister for War, made a speech in which he complimented General Sir John French in the warmest terms and begged him to convey to King Edward whom, he said, "we regard as a Frenchman and to Queen Alexandra who is the jewel of the British people, the homage of the French Government."

Sir John French, in thanking M. Etienne for his remarks said. "We look forward to the time when your Officers will visit us. They will be welcomed as cordially as we have been here."

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

Chill Follows an Audience to Ambassadors.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

The Sultan yesterday received Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, and M. Constans, the French Ambassador, in audience. This is the first reception of Foreign Ambassadors since the Sultan's illness, the result of which is a severe chill.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The Old Regime Wanted.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The China Association has submitted to Sir E. Grey a memorandum urging the Government to concert with the other Treaty Powers and insist on a return to the *status quo* before the recent Chinese Customs Decree, and pointing out the danger to the authority of the Inspector-General and foreign trade.

THE CAMBRIDGE-HARVARD RACE.

England's Victory.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Cambridge boat beat the Harvard University boat by two lengths. The course was from Putney to Mortlake.

The race was a splendid one.

The time of the boat race was nineteen minutes eighteen seconds.

There was absolutely a record crowd present, which was delirious with excitement.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The cricket match between the Gentlemen and Players resulted in a draw.

THE SCIENTIFIC BOARD SECRETARY.

Special Allowance Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER, 9.

The duties of Secretary to the Board of Scientific Advice, have increased considerably of late and it has been decided to grant to the officer discharging these duties an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem.

THUGI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

Grant of a Pension to Mr. MacCracken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

An extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, has been sanctioned for Mr. MacCracken, late Assistant to the General, Superintending the Thugi and Dacoity Department, from the date of retirement.

ACCIDENT TO STEAM TUG "HUGHLI."

Close of the Enquiry.

JUDGMENT TO BE FORWARDED TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Port Office to-day into the case of Robert Ashley Lovell, Mate of the Steam Tug "Hughli," for having, on the 19th of July last, removed a pin from the capstan, with the result that an anchor was carried away with 45 fathoms of chain, and the emigrant ship "Ern," which was in tow of the "Hughli," collided with the tug, damaging the latter. After hearing evidence, the Court did not deal with the accused's certificate, but held that he had disobeyed the Captain's orders and reprimanded him, and intimated that it would write out its judgment and send it to the Government.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FOR the first in the history of British India, the Parsis will soon have an opportunity of congratulating one of their number as the first permanent Judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, I.C.S., acted as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, a few months ago, but that was for a very short time only. Mr. Justice Scott, who was appointed to act as a judge of the Bombay High Court in the absence of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, is known to be unwilling to occupy a permanent seat on the Bench, and has signified his unwillingness since the death of Mr. Tyebjee. The Chief Justice has thereupon recommended Mr. Dinshah D. Davar, barrister-at-law, for the vacancy, a recommendation which Lord Lamington's Government has endorced and forwarded to the Secretary of State by the last mail steamer. Mr. Davar has been in extensive practice as a barrister and is very highly thought of in the profession.

MRS. BESANT AND THE BENARES MISSIONARIES.

Undue Interference with the Central Hindu College.

THE RETORT DISCOURTEOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 8.

There is trouble between Mrs. Annie Besant and the Missionaries at Benares. In the current issue of the *Central Hindu College Magazine*, Mrs. Besant has the following comments:—The Missionary educational influence in Benares is overwhelmingly strong, and shows continual hostility to the Central Hindu College. The Central Hindu College, after ensuring the success of the Teachers' Conference, invited the heads of the other schools in Benares to take part and to share in the credit of the undertaking: they responded, but they took the whole thing out of the hands of the Central Hindu College, appointed a Missionary to control all the arrangements, and changed the date of the meeting from the Durga Puja to the Christmas Holidays. This promising movement, so highly approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Director of Public Instruction, has thus been made into a Missionary-controlled enterprise and stamped as a sectarian undertaking.

A similar policy has been pursued with regard to the Benares Athletic Association, of which the Central Hindu College was one of the chief promoters. The offices have been practically monopolised by the Missionaries. In all this the Missionaries are not to blame, as they naturally hate the Central Hindu College. It is the Hindu parents who give them their power and arm them with weapons against Hinduism: the same fatal influence seems likely to capture the education of the girls in these provinces, and thus to destroy it, so far as the girls of the higher classes are concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor, in starting the work, very wisely constituted a Committee of Indians—Hindus and Mussalmans, but a Committee has been created consisting of English people chiefly, with a Missionary as Chairman. If the Missionaries are allowed to control this movement only, the out-castes will be educated; for the higher castes will never allow Christians to have a chance of influencing their furture wives and mothers, on whom the happiness of the home depends.

The Reverend R. S. Bennertz, Principal of Jai Narayan's High School, publishes a reply contradicting Mrs. Besant's statements, and gives a history of the Teachers' Union and elections to offices in Benares. With reference to the Athletic Association, he adds:—"I regret that one who poses as a trainer of young minds should be so bitter in sowing the seeds of dissension between the heads of schools and the school-boy. The Editor blames Hindu parents for these selections and asserts that we shall use our offices as weapons against Hinduism. How afraid the people should be of us! But instead of this, we are trusted and, I may say, loved. The last point in her "tale of woe" is that a Committee on Female Education was formed by the Government, consisting chiefly of English people with a Missionary as Chairman. People in glass houses should not throw stones. Why did the Central Hindu Girls' School authorities send one of their English people to represent their school, and why did that representative second the motion of an Indian member that I—Oh, horrors, a Missionary—should take the Chair? The Editor forgets that female education was pioneered by Missionaries, and that a large number of girls in Mission schools are Brahmans. I may be allowed to allay her fears. We do not give all our energies to what she calls out-castes. I should have been less surprised had I found lower castes in antithesis to higher castes. I should like, in conclusion, to recommend the *Central Hindu College Magazine* to all English readers. I find it highly educative and amusing, and a distinct tonic in the relaxing air of Benares. The almost monthly attacks against Missionaries and things Western are decidedly spicy, and almost sure to lead many to wrong conclusions."

THE ASANSOL STRIKE.

Trouble at Khargpur Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

A telegram from Asansol states that the latest information with regard to the strike shows that the office and the staff of the Traffic and Loco. Departments (except six signallers) at Asansol, and almost all the menials, including pointsmen, shunting porters, etc., numbering about 200, struck work on Wednesday morning and are still out. It is also reported that all the office Babus of the District Traffic Superintendent's Office at Asansol were dismissed on Thursday morning for absenting themselves from their work, with the object of interfering with the Company's work. The reports received at the offices of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in Calcutta show that the trouble at Khargpur is now at an end. On Thursday the authorities convened a meeting, consisting of two representatives from Indian employees in each department and shop, at which the Commissioner of the Division also attended. Most of the men had no grievances to bring forward, but a small number made certain representations for redress which were carefully considered and a settlement arrived at, which led to complete the renewal of work in the shops. The first signs of trouble began last Monday and were followed up in the evening by an attack by a few men upon the grain shops in the Bazar.

On Tuesday the number of men who turned up for work was insufficient to continue operations, but they began to return from the following day, although on Wednesday evening there were threats on the part of those who still remained against those who had rejoined or were anxious to rejoin. At the meeting on Thursday, however, the affair was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

GRANT OF ALLOWANCES FOR SIMLA CLERKS.

Lord Curzon's Proposal Taking Shape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 7.

Lord Curzon, two years ago, promised to take into favourable consideration, the hard case of the Simla clerks arising out of the prevailing high rents of dwelling-houses and cost of living in Simla, and appointed a Committee to report on the subject, which was presented in due course. But Lord Curzon was not satisfied with the recommendations made, which he thought were inadequate, and accordingly referred the Report back for reconsideration in a more liberal spirit. Unfortunately, he left India before the second report took final shape; but the Committee's proposals have now been drafted and placed before the Viceroy for sanction. When the Government of India have passed orders on the same, it is likely that the Punjab Government may follow suit with concessions in the shape of Simla allowances on the same lines.

FAMINE RELIEF RETURNS.

A Small Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the week ending September 1st, amounted to 232,671, being 9,314 less than that of the previous week. There was a decrease in all the provinces, except the United Provinces, where, notwithstanding that the early autumn crops are being harvested, there was an increase of 2,000, raising the total to 123,000. The actual numbers in the other provinces are as follows:—East Bengal and Assam 3,309; Ajmer and Merwara 19,316; Bombay 63,887; Rajputana States 9,535; Central India States 9,000; and Bombay Native States 4,624. In all these areas there has been a decrease during the past month, whereas in the case of the United Provinces there has been an increase of 28,000, which appears to show that the people are becoming accustomed to and are disinclined to give up gratuitous relief.

THE BOGUS MAHARAJAH CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The trial of the young Rajput adventurer, who was arrested in Bombay and charged with impersonating the Maharajah of Jodhpur, has concluded in the City Magistrate's Court here, and the accused has been committed to take hisitrial at the Baroda Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Narayan Totya Gadge, a Sardar of the State, said he knew his Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur, whom he had seen in Jodhpur in 1903. He had also seen H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur at the Delhi Durbar.

The accused, on being questioned by the Court, said he was twenty-one years of age; he was a Rajput by caste and was a resident of Sihore, where he prosecuted his studies. He had never been to jail before. When he came to Baroda he was under the influence of liquor and he did everything under that influence. He told the Prince the same evening that he was not the Maharajah of Jodhpur and yet he was taken by Mr. Khaserao to Bombay. He desired to call as his witnesses his mother, Deokunerbai, from Sihore, and Captain Knott, of the P. and O. Steamer *Caledonia*. He came from London in that vessel and landed at Bombay on the 21st March last.

His Worship held that from the evidence a *prima facie* case had been proved against the accused; that the accused had been to jail on four previous occasions and that he was an habitual offender.

As a heavy sentence was necessary, the Court ordered; him to be sent for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

INDIAN RAILWAY RETURNS.

Five Months' Working.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Indian Railways show, for the period embracing 1st April to 25th August last, approximate earnings of 49 1/3 lakhs better than for the same period last year. The total amount earned during the five months was 1,698 lakhs, but this is somewhat less than the Budget Estimate. The earnings are worse this year than they were in the last, in the case of the G. I. P. System, by 10¼ lakhs and of the Madras North-east Line by 13¾ lakhs; while they are better than last year in the case of the East Bengal System by 11 lakhs, of the East Indian by 12½ lakhs, and of the North-Western by 20 lakhs.

A CASE IN CASTE LAW.

Curious Question Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 8.

An interesting case of Caste law is now being heard in the Town Magistrate's Court at Calicut. In olden days, inferior castes had to give superior caste people notice of their approach on the high ways by calling out and getting out of polluting distance. A Tiyya gentlemen is now prosecuting a Nair for insulting him in public by insisting on this notice being given while the Nair and a woman companion were walking on the road. The trial of the case is proceeding, but meanwhile the Tiyya complainant has petitioned the District Magistrate on the ground that the Town Magistrate is prejudiced against him, because, in a dialogue between the Magistrate and the accused, the former stated that if the accused approached the Magistrate's *Madom* (house) his bones would be broken. The Magistrate is a Brahmin.

MR. CALVERT'S MISSION.

Friendly Overtures of the Tibetans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

News from Gartok states that Mr. Calvert, the officer deputed to enquire into the trade possibilities with Western Tibet, found the forty miles of road on the frontier very bad, and progress difficult. On reaching Gartok he was most cordially received by the Tibetan authorities, who discussed trade matters with him in the most friendly spirit and afforded him every information available. Mr. Calvert was to leave Gartok about the middle of August and return to India by an alternative route through Ladak.

THE AMIRS' TOUR TO INDIA.

Significance of the Visit.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 8.

It is probable that Major Bird, C. I. E., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, will be appointed Medical Officer in attendance on the the Amir during His Highness's tour in India. Major Bird may be remembered was highly successful at Kabul in treating injuries to the Amir's hand caused by an accident while shooting.

CENSURE FOR A COURT MARTIAL.

The Status of Non-Commissioned Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 9.

The following appears in the Allahabad Brigade Orders:—The Officer Commanding Brigade wishes to express his extreme disapproval of the inadequate sentence given in a recent Court Martial held in this Brigade. The punishment was supposed to deal with the gravest of all military crimes viz., striking a superior officer in the execution of his office. The prisoner had several times previously been punished for insubordination and using threatening language to non-commissioned officers. For such crimes the sentence is death, in all the great armies of the Continent and in our military law the offender is liable to suffer death for it is a crime that strikes at the foundation of all discipline without which an army is a mischievous mob. The condition of modern fighting, when the difficulties of command are increased, have rendered the role of non-commissioned officer of higher importance than it ever has been and how is he to have that hold and power over the men, that he must have, if he is not supported.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

Colonel Malleson, Deputy Quarter-Master General, Intelligence Branch, has left Simla on tour, and Major Daly has left for Indore before proceeding on leave.

Major Braide, I. M. S., is due at Bombay, on his return from Home leave, on the 21st instant and, about the last week of this month, he will take over the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab, from Major Macnamara, who will proceed to assume a similar appointment in Madras.

Major-General Parsons, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, has been appointed to the Command of the 8th Division at Cork in succession to Sir William Knot, whose time expires on the 5th of October. General Parsons proceeds Home next month.

The appointments of Majors to the command of Native Mountain Batteries will come into force only gradually as the present Commanders vacate or are promoted.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL ARRANGEMENTS.

Aden Brigade and Burma Division.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WESTERN COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

In connection with the Medical Personnel arrangements for Aden Brigade and Burma Division, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that the following Rules as regards service in the above Brigade and Division are to come into force on the 1st of October, 1906:—

(1) ADEN BRIGADE.

The Royal Army Medical Corps establishment for Aden, including the outpost of Dhthala, in the Hinterland, will, until further notice, consists of 6 Officers, *viz.*, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, and 4 Captains.

Of the two Field Officers one will invariably be present for duty. These Officers are in future to be taken from the Northern and Western Commands in equal proportions, and will be detailed by name from this Divisions.

(3). Service in Aden will ordinarily be for one year and the R. A. M. Corps Officers for that Brigade will be selected from those about to enter on their fifth or last year of Indian Service.

(4) Reliefs will, as a rule, be carried out twice during the Trooping season, generally in November and March, according to Transport Movements.

(5) Unattached Officers of the Indian Medical Staff, should there be any such, will be detailed from the Western Command and serve for one year.

(6) Assistant-Surgeons and Hospital Assistants (not attached to Regiments) will be drawn from the Northern and Western Commands, in equal proportions, and will serve for two yars.

BURMA DIVISION.

(7) The Royal Army Medical Corps establishment for Burma will, until further notice, consist of 18 Executive Officers, *viz.*, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, and 11 Captains and Lieutenants.

(8). These Officers are, in future, to be taken from the Eastern Command and the 9th Secunderbad Division in the proportion of three-fifths from the former and two-fifths from the latter area.

(9) The General Officer Commanding the Burma Division will notify direct to this Division the number of the R. A. M. Corps Officers (by ranks) required for the annual relief. This intimation should reach Simla not later than the 31st of July in each year. On receipt of the above, the P. M. O. of H. M's Forces in India will detail the Officers by name for service in Burma.

(10) Officers of the R. A. M. Corps who have completed two years' service in Burma will be eligible for Hill Stations in their respective Command or Division on return thereto.

(11) Nursing Sisters and Assistant Military Nursing Sisters for India will, in future, be drawn from the Eastern Command as well as from the Secunderabad Division, and will be detailed by name from this Division. The term of service in Burma will be two years. The establishment will remain four, as at present, and these ladies will also be eligible for Hill Stations on return to India.

(12) Unattached Officers of the Indian Medical Service, should there be any such, will be detailed from the Eastern Command and from the Secunderabad Division, their term of service being two years.

(13) Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistant (not attached to Regiments) will be drawn from the Eastern Command and from the Secunderabad Division, their term of service being three years. Extensions for this class may be permitted, if recommended by the local authorities, for a period not exceeding two years.

In consequence of the foregoing changes, the establishments of the personnel in the Commands and the Independent Divisions affected will be revised accordingly.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Affecting Roadside Vendors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 8.

An important judgment, affecting the rights of nearly three hundred vendors who expose goods for sale on the roadside in Kattra Bazaar, Allahabad, has been delivered by Lala Baijnath, Rai Bahadur, exercising Appellate Jurisdiction, from the decision of the Munsif of Allahabad. The plaintiff in the case is a lessee of the Maharaja of Jaipur, who is the owner of the land lying on both sides of the road running throught Katra Bazaar. He sued the vegetable sellers for certain dues called "Tah Bazara," calculated at 3 pies per basket of goods exposed for sale on the roadside. The defendant pleaded nonliability, as he has been occupying the land without payment for over forty years. But it was proved by the plaintiff that an arrangement had been arrived at between the District Magistrate of Allahabad and Agent of the Maharaja of Jaipur by which the right to "levy tah bazara" from the occupants of roadsides in the Kattra Bazaar was recognised by the Municipal authorities. The learned Judge held that non-payment of rent gives the tenant no adverse right against his landlord, and agreeing with the decision of the Lower Court, found that the defendant was liable to pay the dues claimed, and dismissed the appeal of the defendant. This judgment has caused a good deal of agitation among the roadside vendors, who hitherto enjoyed the right of occupation without payment. An appeal from the order will probably be preferred to the High Court.

THE SUKHUR CANAL.

Survey Approved by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Government of India have approved of the survey of a canal, taking out of the left bank of the Indus at Sukkur. If this be constructed, it will supersede the many inundation canals which are contemplated, and reduce considerably the tax on agriculturists, and, by bringing considerable land into cultivation, lead people and prosperity to the districts whish it commands.

Mr. Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, leaves Simla on tour next month, and will visit the various new works in the Punjab, Upper Chenab, Upper Jhelum, and the Bari Doab projects.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Annual Railway Conference meets at Simla on the 8th of October.

Railway men from all parts of India having signified their intention to be present at the first meeting on the 19th instant, the Railway authorities have granted free travelling passes over their line to representatives attending the gathering. Permanent Way Inspectors from foreign railways coming to Lucknow on this occasion need only show their invitations at the junction stations of O. and R. Railway.

Reserved carriages will be provided for them at Moghul Serai on the night of the 18th and on the morning of 19th, and at Saharanpore on the 19th instant.

Accommodation will be provided for visitors during their stay in Lucknow.

THE ENGLISH TEA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

A special cablegram to the *Indian Daily News* dated London, September 7th, says:—Messrs. Gow Wilson and Stanton, of 13, Rood Lane, telegraph that there is a dull tone generally among buyers. The market for medium Liquoring Pekoes and broken Pekoes is steady and the market for common Pekoes and broken Pekoes is weak. The average price of Assam tea, sold on garden account this week, was 9½d., and the average price of Indian tea sold on garden account this week was 8¾d.

THE BENGAL DISTURBANCES.

"GOLDEN BENGAL" AFFAIR.

The "Indian Daily News" Facetious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The *Indian Daily News*, in a leading article today, headed "Titus Oates Redivivus," heaps contemptuous ridicule on the *Englishman's* alleged discovery of the "Golden Bengal" Secret Society, and compares the same to the Titus Oates sensation of three hundred years ago. The article concludes: "There is something fascinating about the mysterious conspiracy and suggestion of that nerve-wracking history" (herein before referred to) of that stealthy step, something between poor Sir Henry's stage walk and the mosquito's parade; and then the cloak of mystery! Ha, there's glory for you. We, therefore, think that, so far from deserving the bitter reviling to which he has been treated, our esteemed Hare Street brother is due commendation for his resource and pushfulness at the time of year when even the brightest of us are beginning to feel a bit under the weather. All we pray, however, is that the story of Titus Oates will not be forgotten. Titus (according to his lights) meant well; but none the less they beat him and threw all the unpleasant, unconsidered trifles they could find at him. Alas, poor Titus! To the poor Varlet, perhaps even his frugal pension did not console him for the rain of obsolete eggs and cats."

THE CROWNING OF BABU S. BANERJEE,

The "Statesman's" Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The *Statesman*, in a leading article to-day, refers to the so-called "Crowning" of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, which ceremony had furnished some of its Anglo-Indian contemporaries with an opportunity for displaying unwonted factiousness mingled with pleasantries making alarming allusions to the dangerous lengths to which Bengali nationalism has been carried on. One might almost suppose from their writings that some of its contemporaries seriously credited Babu Banerjee with a desire to oust the King-Emperor from his dominion over Bengal. The article states that with jesting it had no fault to find, and perhaps it was only natural that a Hindu ceremony of decorating a popular leader with a chaplet and garland should excite merriment. What was without excuse, however, was that people whose sense of humour was as different as their confidence in the stability of British rule should gravely represent a very ordinary Hindu ceremony as an act of treason. Exaggerated reports of the affair which had been cabled Home had produced the impression that Bengal was in a condition of seditious unrest. It was for the public to judge how far Journals, which had produced this grossly misleading impression, were discharging conscientiously the responsibilities of their stewardship. No one could tell what mischief might be caused by such distortion of facts. There were many who would not be so misled as to believe that people in England should be alarmed by a story which conveyed the impression that there was increasing lawlessness in Bengal. While this effect could be remedied by a simple statement of truth, it might not be as easy to rid the minds of the ignorant peasantry of Bengal that a Native King had been crowned and awaited their allegiance. Honour conferred by his friends upon Babu Banerjee might have been mistaken, but it was still a greater mistake to travesty a simple ceremony and utilise it as a means for discrediting a peaceful constitutional agitation.

DISTURBANCES IN ALIPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

For the last few days, Shamnagore—an important station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway—has been in a state of disturbance. The day before yesterday a large number of men—about five or six hundred—appeared in the Bazaar and attempted to loot, but the local police arrived in time and dispersed them with great difficulty. Mr. Peter, the District Superintendent of Police of Alipore, on being informed of the matter to-day, despatched two head constables and twenty constables with the regulation *lathis* from Alipore with a reserve police force and one Sub-Inspector, two head constables, and twenty-two constables of the Jessore Armed Police Force, who had lately come to Alipore to assist the local police in keeping order.

RAID ON GRAIN IN SULKEA AND GAUSERY.

Shopkeepers Close their Shops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Some excitement was caused in the Howrah district over the looting of a rice shop, and two other grain shops at Ghusery, due to the steady rise in the price of grain and other food-stuffs, which is causing serious strain on the slender means of the masses. Some residents and shopkeepers of Sulkea and Ghusery have presented a petition to Mr. Sifton, the Joint Magistrate of Howrah, intimating that on Thursday some 300 men believed to be mill employes broke into three grain shops and forcibly carried away eighty maunds of rice. Some police constables were present, but were powerless to interfere. The Magistrate referred the matter to the District Superintendent of Police who has directed a sifting enquiry into the subject of the petition. News of the occurrence caused uneasiness among the Sulkea shopkeepers, who being afraid of a raid on their shops, have closed their shops, thus stopping all further sales of grain to the public.

THE JAMALPUR STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Our correspondent wires from Calcutta, the following particulars regarding the above strike and the outcome of it:—"I have just returned after a three weeks' tour in the flooded country, and at various stations on the East Indian Railway Line where there are strikes. In a large part of Bengal, communication, owing to floods, is absolutely impossible. Thousands of square miles of country are perfectly under water; so much so that you cannot see land as you view the country from the railway carriage windows. The district officials themselves are unable to communicate, but it is positive that there has been considerable loss of life, and one trembles to think what the number would be when the flood subsides.

"As for the trouble on the railway it is entirely the work of Calcutta agitators, considerable numbers of whom are daily passing up and down the line inciting the men to strike. Their common plan is, when they arrive at important stations, to circulate leaflets and call meetings; some of them being held in compounds of disaffected Bengalis. Speeches are made at these meetings which are generally of an inflammatory character, where men are told that they are under-paid, badly housed, and that, as they are the backbone of the railway and not the white interlopers, who for every five rupees that they could get receive a hundred, they ought to make a bold stand and demand better wages and better treatment. The agitators tell them that if they go on the strike, they will supply them and their families with food, and if they only held out for a few months the power which they, the agitators, now possess will eventually enable them to have their salaries increased very much more and get them better houses to live in, and better, if not equal treatment with the European workmen. In the strike at the Jamalpur workshops this ruse lasted for only a day or two and the workmen there are mostly Behries and Punjabis, with, of course, a large modicum of Bengalis. These men remarked that while they kept away the Bengali Baboos, that is of the clerical staff who had been most active in disseminating leaflets, were themselves keeping away from their offices and, not only so, the situation for the workshop coolies were made untenable by the men who supplied atta, rice, dal, ghee, and so forth, and in some instances advancing money. Becoming alarmed they told the workmen that as they, the workmen, had lost their jobs and there was little prospect of their getting any work to do in the surrounding country which is now under water, their credit would be stopped. My own impression is that this had a disastrous effect, on the Calcutta agitator for example, a meeting was called on the following day, which was so poorly attended that it had to be abandoned. The workmen pointedly asked the leaders if they intended to keep their promise and then for the first time Babu A. K. Ghose told them that the Union did not want them to strike but meant to do everything they could for them in the shape of getting them their rights. This came as a thunderbolt on the men, and when it was followed up by Mr. Wedderburn, the Acting Loco Superintendent, saying in few words that the workmen's trains would run on Thursday, there was a general rejoicing, and with the exception of a few Punjabi workmen, who had left for their homes, and few others who had gone elsewhere, the rest all returned, and I am certain that no Bengali Agitator will ever succeed in causing a strike at Jamalpur again. It was fortunate for them that before the workmen returned to work, they cleared away from Jamalpur, or there would have been trouble for them. There is one thing that I think, the London Railway Board should inquire into, and that is the system of labour by contract. It would appear that most of the labour in the Jamalpur Workshops is given out on contract, and that the middle men, in order to obtain these contracts, have to pay heavily for them. The result is that, in order to get a profit, they, in their turn, are unable to pay proper wages to the workmen; and this is where all the suffering comes in. The matter is one, I think, also for the consideration of the Government of India, and the Railway Board."

THE O. & R. GUARDS.

New Mileage Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 9.

It is stated on behalf of the O. and R. Railway guards that Mr. Jacob, the Manager, interviewed over twenty guards at the station at Lucknow on Friday on the subject of the revised scale of pay and allowances, was pleased, on the representations of the men, to order the withdrawal of the circular and letters issued wherein it was found junior men had been allotted higher salaries and placed in Class A against the senior men who were entitled to be in advance. The men further made representations against the system of grading, but the Manager drew them up sharply giving them to understand that there must be class distinctions. While accepting the scale of pay and allowances proposed the men express some dissatisfaction, feeling that, after the present generation of guards are played out, the rate of pay and allowances, except for the chosen few, will be that of Class B., namely Rs. 45 to Rs. 90 with mileage at six annas per hundred miles on salaries below Rs. 50, eight annas on salaries below Rs. 75, and a rupee on salaries from Rs. 75 to Rs. 90. The guards in Class A with salaries ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 120, are to be given mileage of one rupee on salaries up to Rs. 109 and a mileage of one Rupee eight annas on salaries from Rs. 109 to 120. The present rate of mileage is a uniform two rupees per hundred miles irrespective of salaries. It is stated that, thought quiet, the guards are greatly disappointed and feel there has been a breach of faith somewhere. The men express their thankfulness to the Manager for his kind treatment of them in every other respect.

MASONIC SERVICE AT SIMLA.

Offertory for the Mayo Orphanage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

After the conclusion of the usual Memorial Service a special Masonic Service was held at Christ Church, Simla, to-day, at 12-30. A large number of Masons was present and a procession was formed and marched to the church door, all being in full Masonic uniform. The service was conducted and a sermon preached by the Rev. R. J. Warlow, Chaplain, and the offertory was given to the Mayo Orphanage.

INDIRECT BRIBERY.

Curious Case at Saugor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD SEPTEMBER 9,

A Saugor Correspondent writes, "a rather sensational case occurred here a few days ago. While Rai Bahadur Ram Bhao, a Magistrate, was driving to the Court an accused person attempted to bribe him by throwing a bundle containing Rs. 100 into his tonga. The facts are said to be these: A barber in the city introduced the accused to Magistrate's syce, who promised to introduce if Rs. 100 were thrown into the front part of the tonga when it was ascending the ghaut to the Katcherry. The accused fell in with the suggestion, but fearing that the syce would appropriate the money if thrown on his side of the tonga threw it at the back to the Rai Bahadur. The Magistrate was in a great state of excitement order the insult offered to his honesty, so he promptly had the offender secured and taken before the District Magistrate. Mr. De Brett ordered an immediate prosecution and the man has been sentenced to four months hard labour."

THE DEPARTURE OF COLONEL HERBERT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPTEMBER 5.

THE mere association of thirty years with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers cannot alone explain the popularity of Colonel Herbert, its retiring Commandant, with all ranks, especially in these days of short service, when men do not remain sufficiently long to establish with their senior officers any degree of mutual esteem or regard. To win such universal regret at his departure after a short tenure of four years of Command, Colonel Herbert must, indeed, possess in a very high degree those qualities in an officer which constitute Tommy's beau ideal. Nothing would satisfy his men short of a hearty hand-shake of their beloved C. O., so the whole Battalion passed him in single file and to each man the Colonel bid a warm 'Good-bye', accompanied by a grip of the hand which meant more to Tommy than a formal farewell speech on parade. The scene was as unique as it was affecting and it must have been a proud though sad-hearted Colonel that reflected on the significance of this incident; for what might not be accomplished with a Corps so devoted to him in the hour of its country's need? That same night Colonel Herbert and his officers were the guests of the Sergeants of the Begiment at a Smoking Concert. At this function there were again the unmistakeable traces of regret at his departure, which neither the amenities of hosp

SPORTING NEWS.

THE CAMBRIDGE HARVARD RACE.

England's Victory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Cambridge boat beat the Harvard University boat by two lengths. The course was from Putney to Mortlake.

The race was a splendid one.

The time of the boat race was nineteen minutes, eighteen seconds.

There was absolutely a record crowd present which was delirious with excitement.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Gentlemen vs. Players.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The cricket match between the Gentlemen and Players resulted in a draw.

The following were the weight of the crews at the departure of the last mail :—

CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lbs.
(Bow. A B Close Brooks (First Trinity)...	11	2
2. J H Senham (Jesus).....	12	0
3. H M Goldsmith (Jesus).....	12	3
4. M Donaldson (First Trinity).....	13	8½
5. H G Baynes (First Trinity).....	14	1
6. R V Powell (Third Trinity).....	12	7
7. B C Johnstone (Third Trinity).....	12	3
(Stroke D C R Stuart (Trinity Hall).....	11	3½
B S A Scott (Trinity Hall) (cox).....	8	9
HARVARD.	st.	lbs.
(Bow) B M Tappan.....	12	4
2. S W Fish	11	13½
3. P W Flint	12	1½
4. L K Lunt.....	12	11½
5. R M Faulkner.....	12	7
6. R L Bacon.....	13	5
7. D A Newhall.....	14	1½
(Strike) C D Filley.....	11	12½
M B Blogdon (cox).....	7	7

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

THE return match between these two important sporting institutions was played off on Saturday afternoon, on the Gymkhana ground, and ended in a draw. On account of the Presidency Match this week, most of the principal Parsi players did not participate and much of its interest was lost. The Bombay Gymkhana, however, were well-represented and the display by Mr. Cheetham and Captain Hackney was admirable. The former played a very good innings of 25, the latter contributing 24. Play commenced at 3. p.m., and the Bombay Gymkhana going in first, their innings ended with a total of 105. The principal contributors besides Mr. Cheetham and Captain Hackney, were Mr. McCallum (13), Mr. Clerk (10), and Mr. Powell (10). At 5-15 the Parsis commenced their battle against the attack of Coombs and Stileman. The bowling was found too good and a rot set in which could not be averted until the fall by the seventh wicket. The total was miserable, so was the individual score of the players. The telegraph board showed a total of 30 for seven wickets, when Wadia and Bhownagree turned the scales. They ran up the total to 68 and the game which, at one time, appeared likeja sure win for the Bombay Gymkhana, ended in a draw. It might be remarked that in some cases where the appellants were sure of a verdict in their favour, the Parsi Umpire declared "not out," which was very disappointing to the bowlers. The Gymkhana tried Cheetham and Clerk in place of Stileman and Coombs, out the batsmen could not be separated. At last "slows" were tried to entrap them in the country but even that failed and the pair played out time. At 6-45 when stumps were drawn the scores of the pair were : Wadia 22 and Bhownagree 14. The scores are :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	
S M Powell, c and b Homi Kanga	10
H Cheetham, c Suklat, b H Kanga.....	25
J Monteath, c S Chothia, b Pocha	1
R E A Elliot, b Pocha	3
R G McCallum, c and b Pocha	13
F J Clerk, c Wadi, b Pocha.....	10
H R Hackney, b Pocha	24
E Priestly, b Lam	2
A R Burney, c and b Lam	7
C G Stileman, c A Chothia, b Pocha	0
E E Coombs, not out.....	2
Extras ...	8
Total...	105

PARSI BOWLING.	O.	M.	R.	W.
H Kanga	17	5	37	2
J Pocha	25	5	49	6
P B Lam	83	4	11	2

PARSI GYMKHANA.	
S M Chothia, b Coombs.....	3
A B Chothia, b Stileman	6
N B Suklatwala, c McCallum, b Stileman	1
H D Kanga, c and b Coombs	9
J D Mody, l-b-w b Coombs	2
P H Vakeel, b Coombs	0
J Pocha, c Stileman, b Coombs.....	3
E H Wadia, not out	22
N M Bhownagree, not out	14
P B Lam.....	Did not bat
H Commissariat	
Extras ...	8
Total...	68

GYMKHANA BOWLING.	O.	M.	R.	W.
E E Coombs	13	4	24	5
C G Stileman	12	4	22	2
H Cheetham	3	0	6	0
F J Clerk.....	4	2	5	0
S M Powell	2	0	3	0

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES C. C.

THIS match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club by 3 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.	
S D Prabhawalker, run out b R Hogan ...	0
C M Ali, c Essai, b R Hogan	23
P H Bhappoo, b V Romer.....	1
J H Talyarkhan, self out, b C Malone.....	33
Rustomji Sorabji, c Essai, b R Hogan.....	0
C Chothia, c P Malone, b C Malone.....	2
C Foster, c Romer, b R Hogan.....	2
K R Doctor, b C Malone	3
K P Pavri, run out.....	2
S B Rodrigues, b C Malone	0
S W Chinderker, not out	0
Extras.....	6
Total	72

G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES C. C.	
C Malone, b C M Ali	10
W King, c C M Ali, b Chothia	5
Shamrao, c Chothia, b C M Ali	1
R Hogan, c Talyarkhan, b C M Ali	8
P Malone, b Chothia	1
Palwanker, c Rustomji, b Chothia	18
Lease, b Chothia	1
Essai, b C M Ali	1
V Romer, b C M Ali	9
Webbster, l-b-w b C M Ali	3
H Shaw, not out	4
Extra.....	8
Total.....	69

BOMBAY GYMKHANA B TEAM *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

Played on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 36 runs.

The "Reserves" went in first and put up a total of 50, to which the Y. M. C. A. replied by 86. The principal contributors for the "Reserve" were Captain MacDonald (12), Otto (10) and Captain King (10). For the Y. M. C. A., W. George scored 19, Pooler 15 and Robotham 11.

G. I. P. R. *vs.* BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

Played on the Maidan and resulted in a win for the Baronet. The G. I. P. team went in first, but could score only 36, of which 16 contributed by La Touche was the only double figure. The Baronet team scored 280 with the loss of seven wickets, of which 75 were scored by Mulla, 70 by Wadia, (not out) 41 by Masani and 28 by B. Mehta.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. Ry.

The Hindu Gymkhana met their B. B. C. I. Ry. on the Marine Lines. The home team went in first and scored 122, Damodar contributing 36, P. Telang 30, Agasker 15 (not out) and Reshomwalla 14. The visitors replied by 100 with a loss of only three wickets when stumps were drawn. Thus the game ended in a draw.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Played on the ground of the Islam Gymkhana. The Elphinstonians met first to the wicket, but scored only 36 the only double figure beingthat of Antia 10. The Mahomedans, however, provided no better and replied with 24, of which 10, contributed by K. Mahomed, was the only double figure. Thus the Elphinstonians won the game by 12 runs.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

MANCHESTERS vs. R. G. A. COLABA.

THE third game in the Bombay Rovers' Association Football tournament was played on Saturday between the Manchester Regiment and the R. G. A., Colaba. A huge gathering of spectactors being present to witness what turned out to be an unxciting game The weather was fortunately unexciting, and the ground fair condition.

The teams lined out as follows :—

Manchesters—Goal : Pte. Richards ; back : Ptes. Cunningham and Townsend ; half-backs : Ptes. Ross, Higgins and Thomson ; forwards : Pte. Motteshed, Drum-Major Milner Ptes. Johnson, Davies and Fletcher.

Royal Garrison Artillery. Goal, Gr. Hughes ; backs Grs Elham and Hynes, half-backs: Grs. Guest, Cornich and Anderson ; forwards : Grs. Benist, Maun Yates, Savage and Reynolds.

Referee : Mr. J. Chatt, Rovers.

The game started with up and down play, the Manchesters getting somewhat the better of the exchanges. Davies tried a long shot and Johnson soon after sent over the bar. The R. A. forwards served but Cunnigham cleared. A good shot by the Manchesters was cleverly touched over the bar by Hughes. Play continued pretty even till some good passing gave the ball to Fletcher who put in a daisy cutter. Hughes, however, made no mistake, and stopping the shot Etham kicked it out. The R. A. securing the ball Reynolds touched, and put in a good centre which however was cleared by Cunningham. A foul against Milner pulled the Manchesters up, a good centre from the outside right eventually resulted in Johnson sending over. A long kick from one of the backs then gave the ball to the inside left who tumbled it down, but unfortunately not keeping it under cantrol the ball went behind. The outside right of the Manchesters was pulled up for off side and twice in succession put the ball behind. Reynolds eventually securing put in a long low shot which Richards in goal cleared. Soon after the Artillery had a chance, but Cunningham again cleared well. Dawes put in a magnificent shot, which was well stopped by Hughes. A foul against the R. A. gave the Manchesters an opening, but a strong shot by Davies passed just outside the left upright. Almost immediately after, however, a dropping shot from Fletcher found the net. On restarting the Manchesters soon found themselves off side, and some good passing by the Artillery forwards might have resulted in their scoring, but Richards cleared in the nick of time. Up and down play followed and half time blew with

Manchesters .....1 goal.
R. A. .....Nil.

On restarting the ball travelled towards the Manchesters' goal, but the left back cleared with a long kick, and the forwards securing should have scored easily, but the inside eight who might almost have dribbled the ball through lost it to the left back. Some pretty passing resulted in a good centre by Fletcher, but Milner shot over the ball. The R.A. then put in some good attack, and Reynold s missed an opportunity of scoring, his shot going wide soon after. Yates put in a clinker, which just missed the left top corner. A foul against the R.A. gave the Manchesters a chance of once more taking up the attack and from a pass by Milner, Johnson eventually banged the ball through. The R. A., however, playing up a foul gave them a chance and Hynes taking the kick put in as pretty a shot as ever passed under the bar. Richards seemed in two minds about how to take it and a charge from one of the R. A. men seemed to upset his equilibrium. Some pretty heading by the Manchesters resulted in Hughes touching over beautifully and the corner kick went behind. The whistle sounded with the game for the Machesters score :—

Manchesters..... 2 Goals
R. G. A., Colaba..... 1 Goal

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

There was a splendid response to celebrate the inauguration of the Poona Meeting, the presiding chief priests having left no detail neglected in their arrangements and the bill of fare was of such a tempting order that among all the owners who were engaged in the proceedings, it goes without saying, that it was assumed there was to be no holding back. Accepting this assurance the public approached the consideration of the card with a light hearted confidence, especially as the winners seemed to stand out in red letters ; but with the very first race fate dealt a cruel blow to the army of patrons of the turf as the redhot favourite failed to bring home his investments. This experience was an oft recurring one through the card, and in the end there was a mournful procession that wended its way out of the enclosure. There was a very large attendance on the course, including a strong contingent from Calcutta, conspicuous among whom was the Hon'ble Mr. A. Apcar and very nearly the whole of Bombay. His Excellency the Governor was unable to be present as he is absent from Poona, but the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Generals Richardsonand Elliot and other distinguished members of Government and Society gave eclat to the day. The big Race of the day was the Trials which beyond all doubt should have been won by the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's horse Ballark but for a most unfortunate contretemps the stable jockey, the smart Evans, has been wasting severely so as to be able to ride the weight on Ballark, with the result that the boy failed to ride up to his usual brilliant form all through the meeting. In the Trial Plate, had he been himself, he most certainly would have been able to outstay Cherson who was, in the last hundred yards, at his last ounce. The climax came over, or rather after, the last race when Evans who was riding Little Admiral, in pulling up, fell off his horse through sheer exhaustion and was picked up unconscious and remained so for a considerable time. When it is known that Mr. Apcar is here his many admirers may be sure Evans will have the best of care and attention in his nervous prostration. This was not the only incident of the meeting. After the races the Stewards called for the production of the horse Resident who several months ago was purchased by his present owner out of a selling race in Bombay. The South Australian Turf authorities have telegraphed to the Western India Turf Stewards stating their conviction that Resident is a new name of a horse disqualified in Australia and asked for the verification of his description ; but the local authorities have only been able to discover the correspondence in an off-hind white foot and in no other essential. All conditions are favourable to a splendid meeting, the added money is plentiful, the entries are very full and owners and trainers are in a most generously responsive mood.

Proceedings opened with the Yerrowda Plate for which money literally poured into the bookmaker's coffers on Thomond. Corrie Roy had a fair share of support, and, through Hoyt's fine riding, brought home a victory for a very popular member of Poona Society. It is impossible to say how White Heather would have finished, but when going very well he clouted the last hurdle but one and nearly unshipped his rider and lost a lot of ground—indeed, he jumped in a very risky style all through the race.

After their experience over the first race the public hesitated in their contemplated plunge on Bay Middleton who has been in the mouth of every soul in Bombay and Poona during the last week. Had money been plentiful for him his name would have been effaced from the lists long before the ponies went out. Darby was the one most people supported as a safety valve in the event of the "Bay" proving a disappointment, but the pony failed to get off with his field and Evans was powerless to make up for this misadventure. Mazeade, under the pilotage of Manley, ran very well, while Vining on Scimitar gave Bay Middleton all his work to do to win.

There was a marked indifference as to the displays in the third race, for the greater portion of its progress, as all attention was concentrated on Precious, and his friends held their souls in patience while he waited in a nice position, then when the field swept round into the straight and it was seen Williams had cleverly got up on the inside place that the spectators were moved to voice their satisfaction as they had all along felt confident Precious would come out in the fulness of time and assert his dominance. Once in front, the race was practically over and the howls of those of his backers in the stand were rightly regarded as a needless and objectionable display of enthusiasm. Young Cardigan ran a most consistent race as he ever does.

I have already referred to the Trial Plate and implied that Cherson's victory may be regarded as a fluky one. Had Evans been himself he must have won the race conclusively. For all that, one must congratulate the Patiala stable connections over Cherson's victory, though in a sense it was an empty triumph, for the stable had not a shilling on the race.

Testwood remains an unknown quantity, for he was badly left at the start and finished nowhere. For the Maiden Plate False Start was made a hot favourite while Ashroff and Settler had a deal of place support. Ashroff under Evans made a poor show, while Settler made no show at all. False Start came with a determined run near home and was just able to catch Osborne who, like he did at Bangalore, led from the start right through and as many thought, just got home, but it was quite the other way and the favorite was able to save the verdict by a head.

The public laid the odds on Signorina freely from the opening of the lists to the start for the New Plate. The next one that had any support was Comeback. The rest were a-begging at the lists. Once Robinson got Gun Metal's headin front of his field he wore down all opposition all up the straight, and won a very finely ridden race.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. A Hurdle Race for Horses. W. A. & C. raised 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value, Rs. 900 : once, 7lbs. ; twice, of race value, Rs. 900, or of race value, Rs. 2,000, 12lbs. ; oftener of race value, Rs. 900, or of race value, Rs. 4,000, 18lbs. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance.—R. & C. distance, over 7 flights.

Mr Morison's b aus g CORRIE ROY 9st 7lbs
A Hoyt 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's br e g THOMOND 10st 5lbs.....P Morrison 2
Hon'ble H Theliusen's b nth am m MADEIRA 10st.....E Thomas 3

Also ran :—White Heather.

BETTING :—3 to 1 on Thomond, 3 to 1 against Corrie Roy, 10 to 1 White Heather and 15 to 1 Madeira.

THE RACE :—White Heather and Thomond led over the first hurdle abreast, then from the second hurdle White Heather and Madeira settled down with the lead and Thomond in the rear, then after the mile post where Corrie Roy took command from the rest lying together till near the five furlongs. Thomond began to go up to the leader, but the latter continued to show the way and finally staying out won by two lengths. Ten lengths between the second and the third. Time—3 m. 10 2-5 secs. Totalizator paid on winner Rs. 15 for each Rs. 2 ticket.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

THE LILLIPUTS.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 8st, 10lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1904, of race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 12lbs. Winner since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 4lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance.—1/2 mile.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b ah m BAY MIDDLETON 9st 12lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr R R S' b ah g SCIMITAR 7st 8lbs.....Vining 2
Mr D Runchordas's ch a h MUZEADE 6st 13lbs (carried 7st).....Manley 3
Mr A S Oomer's bl a h SAHIB 8st 3lbs...Kunia 4

Also ran :—Rose, Zurriff Ptarmigan, Young Gazelle, Sahoon, Dhaman Darby, Musket, and Andry.

Betting:—Evens, Bay Middleton, 5 to 2 against Darby, 6 to 1 Sahoon, 7 to 1 Scimitar, 8 to 1 Ptarmigan, Young Gazelle, 15 to 1 Muzeade, 20 to 1 and 40 to 1 others.

THE RACE :—Ptarmigan played up in the paddock and again at the post. A motor-car, when the ponies were at the post, set Sahoon and Musket off in a gallop. Eventually nearly got off together Andry, Darby and Young Gazelle getting left. Muzeade and Scimitar led from the start the rest well up, then turning into the straight Bay Middleton joined the leading pair and the trio raced level to the distance, where Muzeade dropped back and after a great race home, Bay Middleton won on the post by ahead. Three lengths divided the third from the second. Time—58 seconds. Totalizator paid Rs. 10 on winner.

Winner trained by Fowler.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third Rs. 200. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1904, of race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value, Rs. 900 : once, 7lbs. ; twice, of race value, Rs. 900, or of race value, Rs. 2,000, 12lbs. ; oftener of race value, Rs. 900, or of race value, Rs. 4,000, 18lbs. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance.—R. & C. distance, over 7 flights.

Mr Morison's b aus g CORRIE ROY 9st 7lbs
A Hoyt 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's br e g THOMOND 10st 5lbs.....P Morrison 2
Hon'ble H Theliusen's b nth am m MADEIRA 10st.....E Thomas 3

Also ran :—White Heather.

BETTING :—3 to 1 on Thomond, 3 to 1 against Corrie Roy, 10 to 1 White Heather and 15 to 1 Madeira.

THE RACE :—White Heather and Thomond led over the first hurdle abreast, then from the second hurdle White Heather and Madeira settled down with the lead and Thomond in the rear, then after the mile post where Corrie Roy took command from the rest lying together till near the five furlongs. Thomond began to go up to the leader, but the latter continued to show the way and finally staying out won by two lengths. Ten lengths between the second and the third. Time—3 m. 10 2-5 secs. Totalizator paid on winner Rs. 15 for each Rs. 2 ticket.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

THE LILLIPUTS.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 8st, 10lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1904, of race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 12lbs. Winner since the above date races value as above of aggregate value Rs. 5,000 or over, 8lbs in addition to above penalties.' Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Messrs. M Goculdas & A Nanjee's bl aus m GUN METAL 8st 8lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr J B's b aus m SIGNORINA 10st..... W Bray 2
Mr R R S' bl aus g COMEBACK 8st, 11lbs F Williams 3
Mr P B Avasia's br aus g CHIPPY NORTON 8st 8lbs..... J O'Brien 4

Also ran : Little Admiral, Ceres, Judy and Welsh Love.

BETTING :—7 to 4 on Signorina. 5 to 2 against Comeback, 10 to 1 Gun Metal. Chippy Norton and Welsh Love, 20 to 1 Judy and Little Admiral and 30 to 1 Ceres.

THE RACE :—Welsh Love and Judy showed out at the head of the field with Signorina last and led to the three furlongs where Comeback came to the front and led into the straight where Gun Metal on the rails overhauled him then from the distance Signorina came up and challenged Gun Metal, but the latter by a splendid effort stayed out and won by half a length ; three quarters of a length between the second and the third. Time—1 m. 3 2/5 secs. Totalizator paid Rs. 45 on winner.

Winner trained by Fowler.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

The following horses are scratched out :—Karakawala Plate—1. Idolator. 2. Curfew Bell and 3. Daphne.

"TIDE'S" FORECAST.

OUR correspondent "Tide" appears to have done remarkably well in his "Forecast" for last Saturday's Poona Races, as the following comparison will show :—

YERROWDA PLATE.	
"Tide."	Result.
Corrie Roy	Corrie Roy
Madeira	Thomond
Thomond	Madeira
LILLIPUTS.	
Ptarmigan	Bay Middleton
Darby	Scimitar
Bay Middleton	Muzeade
AGA KHAN PLATE.	
Peculiar	Precious
Precious	Young Cardigan
Hampstead	Peculiar
TRIAL PLATE.	
Regio (*scratched*)	Cherson
Killua	Ballark
Amyas	Killua
MAIDEN PLATE.	
False Start	False Start
Kour Sahib	Osborne
Settler	Moonib Pasha
NEW PLATE.	
Signorina	Gun Metal
Gun Metal	Signorina
Comeback	Comeback

The analysis is that "Tide" succeeded in naming two winners straight out ; named another (R)io to win, who was scratched ; and in the other three events he placed the winners. In two events he placed all three, in another he placed two, and in the rest he placed one. So that in six events he found eleven places including five wins. More power to "Tide," we say.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

After a rest of a fortnights Calcutta had another day's rainy weather. This being the Fifth Monsoon Meet we have unfortunately lost some of the Stables, who came down here to race, particularly Mr. J. D. Scott, who evidently did not care to wait for the fortnight's spell. This break is not approved of by the owners and Stewards. It would therefore do well by having all the meetings run off consecutively in a stretch. We opened yesterday once again under favourable circumstance, the weather being pleasant and cloudy. The going, however, was heavy on account of the recent heavy rain. The public, therefore, had great difficulty in spotting the winners. They met with disaster from the very commencement. The Chump and Psalm, who carried most of the money, being easily beaten by Whitefoot with Ping Pong second.

In the Outram Plate another disaster was in store for punters. Ryong was backed heavily, but he never could like with his field. Leading Lady smothered all opposition, and although Cain made great effort to get on terms he had to admit defeat by about three lengths.

In the Mediocre Handicap the public went nap on Carnival, but here again they were found wanting, the winner turning up in Nirvana, who at last managed to win a race in Calcutta. The English gelding won from end to end, and everybody was glad to see a pony coming out and beating a field of horses.

The Second Amateur Hurdle Race was perhaps the only race in which the public managed to hold their own with the bookmakers. Branga started and ended up favourite and although Knockout carried a lot of money was the favorite, won easily from Mistle Bird who, well ridden by Mr. Barrow showed out prominently, inspite of the heavy weight she was carrying.

The Bengal Plate, with a field of ten horses provided some good sport, the public eventually making Devil's Limit the favourite. This horse ran well, but met one better in Cyril, who, although carrying top weight had no difficulty in scoring from the favourite by two lengths. Piper is ot be congratulated for the way he brought the winner to the port, and we are bound to hear something more about this bay gelding in the cold weather.

The last race of the day proved yet another upset, as Oom Paul, who was backed as if it was all over, failed even to get a place. The winner turned up in Nirwana against whom an objection for bumping was laid by the owner of The Chump who ran second. After careful consideration the Stewards allowed the verdict of the Judge to stand.

This brought the Programme to a close with the bookmakers having all the best of the deal. The handicapping was extremely cleverly done, and we trust that the balance of the meetings will be as successful as those that have gone before.

Among the visitors, were Col. Deoraj Urs of Mysore, Tsol Abid from the Persian Gulf and the Chief of Kolapur.

THE PLASSEY PLATE.

Mr Galstaun's WHITE FOOT 8st 12lbs
Mr Dudley 1
Mr Galstaun's PING-PONG 8st 6lb .....W White 2
Mr Bell's PSALM 10st 1lb .....Firth 3
Mr Field's THE CHUMP 9st 11b.....Hard 4

BETTING :—2 to 1 against The Chump and Psalm ; 3 to 1 Ping Pong ; 4 to 1 Whitefoot.

THE RACE.—Whitefoot jumped off with the lead followed by The Chump with Ping Pong last. They raced in this order for two furlongs, where Psalm displaced Whitefoot of the lead. At the bend Whitefoot again took command of the field, Psalm evidently having had enough of it coming into the straight. Whitefoot was chased by Ping Pong who had come out on the inside. The outsider Whitefoot, however, was full of running, and going on eventually won a good race by one and a half length, a head between 2nd and 3rd ; two lengths between 3rd and 4th. The totalizator paid Rs. 54 on the winner and Rs. 24 and Rs. 13 for places. Time—1 min. 32 4-5 secs.

The winner was trained by Mr. Chater.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.

Mr Dudley's LEADING LADY 10st 11lbs
Owner 1
Mr Ever's CAIN 9st 2lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Glen's ORPHAN BOY 9st 12lbs .....Owner 3
Mr Robertson's RYONG 9st 4lbs ...Mr Mc CALL 4

Also ran :—Lady Gold 12st 3lbs.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Ryong and Leading Lady ; 4 to 1 Cain and 5 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Orphan boy jumped off with the lead followed by Lady Gold and Cain, the favourite Ryong lying last. The latter never seemed to gallop with his horses and was soon out of the hunt. Orphan Boy continued to lead to the new stand, where Leading Lady joined him, with Cain coming up fast from the inside. While turning the bend Orphan Boy fell back beaten, and Leading Lady was left in charge of the field. Coming into the straight Cain made his effort and although his owner rode for all he was worth, he failed to get on terms with Leading Lady, who won a good race cantering by three lengths ; two lengths between 2nd and 3rd, and three-quarter length between the 3rd and 4th. The totalisator paid Rs. 42 on the winner and Rs. 17 and Rs. 16 for places. Time 3 mins 16⅗ secs.

The winner was trained privately.

THE MEDIOCRE HANDICAP.

Mr Field's NIRVANA 9st 11lbs .....Hard 1
Mr Ganguli's FOTHERINGAY 8st...P. Morrison 2
Mr McLeod's BATANZAS 8st.....Baichan 3
Mr Galstaun's DEFENDANT 8st 9lbs Northmore 4

ALSO RAN :—Miss Stone 9st 4lbs ; Carnival 8st 7lbs : Scotch Thistle 8st 6lbs and Harold 7st 11lbs.

BETTING :—9 to 2 on Carnival ; 3 to 1 Defendant and Batanzas ; 4 to 1 Nirvana and Harold and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Defendant made play from Carnival and Fotheringay and Batanzas who got off badly last. They raced in this order for three furlongs, where Batanzas had joined her field round the bend. Nirvana, who had fast made up ground, had come up to the leaders and in the straight had a clear lead of four lengths. Fotheringay had also in the meantime come up strong in front of the stand in a rattling good finish amongst the leaders and resulted in Nirvana getting the best of the finish by one and a half length ; four lengths between 2nd and 3rd ; and half a length between 3rd and 4th. The totalisator paid Rs. 108 on the winner and Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 23 for places. Time—1min, 25 4-5 secs.

The winner was trained by Piper.

THE SECOND AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.

Mr Iver's BRANGA 10st.....Owner 1
Mr Pugh's MISTLEBIRD 11st 5lb.....Mr Barrow 2
Mr Holme's ENERGY 11st 7lbs.....Mr Turner 3
Mr West's KNOCKOUT 9st 4lbs .....Mr Dudley 4

Also Ran :—Grey Goose 10st. ; Zigzag 9st. 2lbs., and Moonray.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Knockout and Branga ; 3 to 1 Energy ; 4 to 1 Moonray ; 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Energy jumped off at the start followed by Grey Goose and Knockout with Branga and Moonray bringing up the rear. They raced in this order up to the new stand, where Branga took charge of his field at the bend. Mistle Bird who had been lying handy from the new stand joined the leader, and coming into the straight Branga, Mistle Bird and Energy, who had come up by hard riding were racing about level in front of the stand. Mr. Evers then put on steam and coming away from Mistle Bird won comfortably by three lengths ; two and half lengths between 2nd and 3rd: and four lengths between 3rd and 4th. Time 3 mins 2 2/5 secs.

The winner was trained privately.

BENGAL PLATE.

Mr Grosser's CYRIL 10st 2lbs .....P Morrison 1
Mr Fields' Devil's LIMIT 8st 12lbs .....Hard 2
Mr. Fields LORD D 7st 13lbs (carried 8st 7lbs) Northmore 3
Mr. Manning's BUCENTEUR 7st 8lbs ...Baichan 4

Also ran—Bell Dhu 9st 10lbs ; Boquet 9st 8lbs ; Leda 9st 8lbs ; Gold Stamp 9st 7lbs ; Handelian 8st 11lbs ; Trenchumar 8st 8lbs and East Ferry 8st 3lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Devil's Limit, 4 to 1 against Cyril and Bucenteur ; 6 to 1 Lord D and Bell Dhu ; ten to twenties the rest.

THE RACE :—Bell Dhu lead out from Lord D and Cyril Devil's Limit whipping in. After racing for two furlongs Lord D took command of the field and took them leading up to the home turn. In the meantime Hard had brought up Devil's Limit up to Lord D and he looked all over the winner ; but Cyril came again and getting better at the close finish won by two lengths ; one and a half length between 2nd and 3rd and half length between 3rd and 4th. Time—1 min 29 2/5 secs.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.

Mr. Pugh's NIRWANA 7st 8lbs.....Mr. Fraser 1
The Field's THE CHUMP 9st 8lbs .....Hard 2
Mr Dass's LOLLIPOP 7st .....Guffoor 3
Mr. Rolland's OOM PAUL 9st 2lbs .....Bacchan 4

Also ran :—Springlock 11st. Woodbine 9st. 7lbs., Ruby 9st. 7lbs., and Miss Trenton 7st. (carried 7st. 2lbs).

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Oom Paul ; 4 to 1 The Chump and Nirwana ; 6 to 1 Springlock and Woodbine and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Springlock sets a hot pace from the start followed by Ruby and The Chump with Woodbine, who was badly left at the post last year. At the bend Nirwana joined Springlock, who soon after fell back beaten in the straight. Nirwana and The Chump then joined issue and in a tremendous finish, the former got the better of it by a neck and two and a half lengths, a head between 2nd and 3rd. The totalisator paid Rs. 108 for places. Time—1 min 30 1/5 secs.

The winner was trained by Piper.

FOOT-BALL IN CALCUTTA.

The Rugby Union Challenge Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Glocester Regiment beat the Calcutta Football Club in the second round for the Rugby Union Challenge Cup last evening, by two goals, one dropped goal and a try to one try and seventeen points to these.

Commenting on the above trophy, to secure which the Gymkhana team get out on Saturday and is due in Calcutta to-day, the *Englishman* recalls that it was presented for competition in 1890, and the present tournament is the seventeenth of its kind. The ties were drawn last Monday night. Eight teams have entered, one more than last year, but while all the entries last season were purely local ones the present tournament only comprises four Calcutta Clubs, the Customs, the Caledonians and the King's Own being the absentees. The Lancashire Regiment are, of course, not in Calcutta having left for Burma, but the Caledonians were unable to get together a team. While the Customs who scratched from the League did not enter for the Cup. However, we have received good support from outside, and as already stated, four up-country teams have entered. The Somersets who come from Cawnpore are an unknown quantity, this being the regiment's first appearance on the maidan. The Glosters, who are stationed at Sabathu, arrived on Wednesday, and the team comprises several of last year's players. The year before last they were favourites for the Cup, but lost to the King's Own in the final, and last season the 2nd Battalion of the West Riding's beat them in the semi-final. The winners of last year's trophy are now at Home, but the sister Battalion the first have almost quite as strong a team and with Tommy Hyland as Captain, the Dukes are certain to give the winners of the Glosters vs. Calcutta a hard game, and whichever team beat the West Riding's must take the Cup.

The Bombay Gymkhana who were here last in 1902, after beating the City and Suburban easily by 21 points to nil, lost to the Welsh Regiment in the semi-finals by two goals (10 points) to nothing. As the tournament just concluded in Bombay the redoutable Welsh Regiment again showed their superiority over the gymkhana whom they beat by 15 points to nil. The Taffies did all their scoring in the second half, superior training telling its tale. However, the Bombay men will be in better condition when they play here, but yet we do not fancy they will annex the Cup. The gymkhana, who have drawn a bye in the first round meet the Armenians in the second. The latter Club will be assisted by some of the Customs men, but most of these, however, have not played more than two or three times, and to expect much from such a team is simply absurd. The team from the Western Presidency should also have no difficulty in beating the winners of the United Service vs. Northumberland Fusiliers, after which they appear in the final.

The match this evening between the Glosters and Calcutta should furnish one of the best games in the tournament. If the weather conditions are favourable and the ground in good order those present will witness several bouts of fine passing, as both teams possess strong back divisions had forward too, the two sides are evenly matched. The Glosters have done a good deal of training, and it is said that the team is a much stronger one than last year's. A stronger side than they had last year, and albiet Lawrence Harvey, the Scottish International, is an absentee the pack has been strengthened by the re-inclusion of Heilgers and Whitie, who were both not in Calcutta last year. At half and three-quarter there is no cause for anxiety, the men behind the scrum being infinitely superior to those who played in recent years, and the members of the Red and White jersies are confident of taking the cup—a trophy which they have not held during the last five years. The tournament is certain to be a most successful one and the games will not be so one-sided as the recent matches in the League.

TURKISH TRANSPORT IN DISTRESS.

Rescued by A. B. I. Steamer : Ingenious work of Capt. Stebbing.

THE British India Steamer "Warora" (Capt. A. E. Stebbing) arrived at Suez on August 20 from Bombay, having in tow the Turkish troopship "Bars", which has on board 202 troops and 51 of a crew, from Hodeidah bound to Constantinople. The "Warora" sighted the "Bars" 17 miles south of Ras Graib, in the Gulf of Suez, at 8-30 a.m. on the 18th instant. She was in distress, her engines being disabled, and she was drifting towards the shore: in about half an hour's time she would have been on the rocks and broken up. The Commander and troops of the Turkish transport were in terrible straits, and as they possessed no flags to signal with they were seen desperately waving and crying out for assistance, their only distress signal being the ship's ensign half-masted. The "War

The Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE MONDAY. SEPTEMBER 10, 1906.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TELEGRAMS.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS' INSTITUTE.

On the Lines of Similar Institutes in England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 8.

It is proposed to establish in India an Institute of Permanent Way Inspectors on the lines of similar institutes already in existence in England. The scheme has the cordial approval of the Railway controlling authorities. The aims of the proposed Institute are to bring together those interested in Permanent Way and Railway Engineering in India in order to set up worthy standards and ideals. It is intended to promote technical knowledge in the construction and maintenance of works under their charge; and to this end to publish and circulate, for the use of the members, papers and information on the technical aspects of their work. The Institute will also have a benevolent side in the way of giving aid to the members from sick, burial, death, superannuation, and other relief funds. Lucknow has been selected for the inaugural place of meeting of the Institute. Considerable interest is being shown in the scheme.

TTE SIMLA GAIETY THEATRE.

"Liberty Hall" Staged Once More.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A most successful performance of "Liberty Hall" was given at the Gaiety Theatre last night. Mrs. and Miss Wheler and Mr. Webb have performed before in this play and have preserved all their old charm while Messrs. Dawson, Barrow, Henry and Brousson were excellent. Miss Irvine gave a perfect representation of Crafer, Mr. Todman's domestic.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN CALCUTTA.

Appointment of Inspectors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

The appointments of Chief Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Smoke Nuisances in Bengal have been created and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Day's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 8.

The fifth day of the Southern India Rifle Meeting produced some brilliant shooting. It was a splendid day—wind excellent scores were compiled. The matches that closed were the Championship Match, Carton Cup, the Kronje Cup, and the 2nd stages of the Unlimited Entry Match, all for 500 yards. Cup and the 1st of the first two have already been wired. The scores of to-day no less than 13 possibles were put up. During Limited Match the prize roll this morning in the that 22 scored, and 34 were counted out, which substitutes a veritable record at this meeting and, probably, in all India. It has created a great sensation in the Camp. The following are the chief prize winners.

Yesterday's closed matches for the Unlimited Entry Match 500 yards :—

Captain Sewell of the Hyderabad Volunteers.
Conductor Silman of the Royal Engineers.
Color-Sergeant Say of the Middlesex Regiment.
Color-Sergeant Eden of the Bangalore Volunteers.
Sergeant Clarke of the Bombay Volunteers.
Artillery Sergeant Lasbury of the Burma Railway olunteers.
Sergeant Bease of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.
Corporal Wills of the Kolar Gold Fields Volunteers.
Corporal Holley of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.
Corporal Paul of the Kolar Gold Fields Volunteers.
Private Griffiths of the Essex Regiment.
Corporal Williams of the Middlesex.
Private Skelton of of the Leicesters.
All scored possibles and divided the first 13 prizes, receiving Rs. 25 each.

The leading scores for the first and second stages of the Barton Cup are :—

Lance Corporal Rogers, of the Suffolks 67.
Corporal Vanderholt, of the Madras Railway Volunteers, 67.
Corporal Coote, of the Madras Volunteer Guards 66.
Sergeant-Majo Ballard, of the Upper Burma Volunteers 66.
Kolar Gold Fields Stakes—First two stages.
The leading scores are
Corporal Higgins, of the Leicesters 68.
Private Skelton, of the Leicesters, 66.
Private Newnes of the Staffords, 66.
Corporal Williams of the Middlesex, 66.
Sergeant Bease of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers 66
The leading scores for the Championship Trophy, consisting of the best 8 men out of a team of 12 nominated by each Corps in six championship matches.
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers 503.
Madras Railway Volunteers 496.
South Indian Railway Volunteers 495.
Essex Regiment 490.
G. I. P. Volunteers 493.
Ten other teams competed.

Miss, Saunders and Lieut Henderson of the 125th Napiers Rifles yesterday scored 69 out of 70 in the Affinity Stakes, the lady compiling the first possible in the Ladies events at the present meeting.

NATIVE ARMY.

The Cawnpore Woollen Mills prize for Native Officers at 200 and 600 yards was won by Lieut. Banday of the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Imperial Service by 64 points; Subadar Sheik Madar 79 and the Carnatic Infantry, second with 63 points.

SPENCER PRIZE—600 yards.

Sergeant-Major Pegler of the Madras Guards and Color-Sergeant Glander of the Essex Regiment with a possible 35 each, divided Rs. 75.

Volunteer Conyers of the Madras Railway 34 points with Rs. 15.

Sergeant Clarke of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery 34 points with Rs. 10.

Twenty prizes lowest score in 33.

BANGALORE STAKES—600 yards.

Captain Copeland of the Nilgiri Volunteers; Lance Corporal Coote of the Madras Guards with a possible 35 each, divided Rs. 70.

Corporal Tremenheere of the Bangalore Volunteers 34. There were 20 sixteen-rupee prizes. Three scores of 33 were counted out.

THE QUETTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

A Stirring Game and Finish.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 9.

A large gathering turned out to watch the finals of the Quetta Tournament on Saturday. A long marquee had been erected and the Political Department entertained their guests in their usual lavish style. A close game was anticipated, but in this the public were somewhat disappointed as the 37th Lancers scored a victory by the comfortable margin of eleven goals and three subsidiaries to four goals and three subsidiaries compiled by the 35th Scinde Horse. The game was fast throughout but the clean hitting of the 37th combined with the fact that, on the whole, they had the legs of their opponents after the first three chukkers, placed the final issue beyond doubt. In the first chukker the 37th at once carried the ball to their opponents' part of the ground, but the 35th eventually managed to free their goal, and for a few moments they looked like scoring. Benn, however, getting hold of the ball ran up the ground and passed it to Bruce who scored the first goal of the afternoon. And shortly afterwards, in a scrimmage in front of the goal, Hislop knocked the ball through his own goal and thus at the blow of the whistle the 37th had scored two goals to their opponents' nil. In the Second chukker, after some up and down play, Landon obtained a subsidiary for the Scinde Horse shortly after the throw in which Benn threatened. But for a time the 35th obviated the danger. However after some sticky play Bruce scored another goal for the 37th. Colonel Wadeson then scored the first goal for the 35th, but shortly afterwards his pony falling, the blowing of the whistle finished the chukker. In the 3rd chukker the 37th added two more goals, and in the next a nice run by Major Talbot resulted in Bruce hitting a subsidiary. The fifth time the ponies were changed Benn scored first, and later Bruce hit a goal from a scramble in front of the goal, whilst Talbot increased the advantage after a nice run down the ground. The next three chukkers saw some fast play, but in spite of the 35th scoring three goals, the 37th continued to increase their lead and the game ended as already stated. The trophy was presented to the winners by Mrs Smith Dorrien, the popular General making a few appropriate remarks while congratulating the winners on their performance, and conveying an expression of thanks to Captain Palin for his admirable management of the tournament.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

Mahomedan Protest Meeting.

A CROWDED meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held last evening at Moosaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, to make a further representation to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, urging an absolute abolition of quarantine at Bombay. It might be mentioned that last year a memorial signed by seventeen thousand people was sent to the Viceroy, urging the abolition and subsequently a meeting was held presided over by H. H. the Aga Khan in support of it.

About two thousand Mahomedans were present.

Among those present at the meeting were : Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Kazi Mahomed Ali Morgay, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Alibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Moulvi Ruffiudin Ahmed, Colonel Gulam Rasool, Moulvi Mullana Mahomed Shibli Nomani, Moulvi Mahomed Unus, Mr. Gulam Husson Haji Tajbhoy, Moulvi Abdul Razak, Mr. Mahomed Hoosen Abdul Ali Haveli Vala, Mr. Mahomed Secunder Khan, Dr. Haji Mahomed, Mr. Mahomed Ali Tyebji and others.

On the motion of Moulvi Raffiudin Ahmed, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was called to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said that on previous occasions when he had to address large Mahomedan gatherings, he used to speak about evils which were the creations of the Mahomedans and which it was in their own hands to remedy. But the evil on which it had fallen to him to speak that evening was one for which they were in no way responsible and which it was not in their power to remove. It was all very well for foreign Governments to impose quarantine restrictions, but they hardly seemed to have any conception of the hardships which the Mahomedan pilgrims had to put up with at Kamran and Bombay. They were probably all aware of the results of the stringent plague measures adopted by the authorities in this city and elsewhere. They would remember how the people resented the house to house visitation of police and military search parties, and what terrible hardships people had to suffer owing to the harshness of those measures. The authorities themselves had eventually to recognise this and to give up the measures as unnecessarily harsh. The hardships which the Mahomedan pilgrims experienced owing to the regulations were in no way inferior to quarantine inflicted by plague measures. It was no those Government wanted to interfere with the religious customs and practices of the Mahomedans or that their intention was to stop pilgrimage, that they continued quarantine regulations. Nor had the Mahomedans given the Government any cause for putting them to any inconvenience. The desire of the Mahomedan Indians to go on a pilgrimage to Meeca and Medina was as intense as the desire of Majnun to see Laila, and it was the duty of the leaders of the community to make a loyal representation to Government regarding the great hardships which they had to undergo [illegible] and to appeal to the Government to remove the continuance of which [illegible] the Mahomedans living in all parts of India to continue their agitation in a respectful and loyal manner against quarantine, until the Government should be gracious enough to grant their prayer.

Mr. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed moved the following resolution : That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay expresses its great surprise and regret at the continued imposition of quarantine upon Meeca pilgrims in Bombay in spite of the unanimous protests of the entire population of sixty millions of his Majesty's loyal Mahomedan subjects in India, and urges upon his Majesty's Government the urgent necessity for its immediate abolition as it is, besides being a serious annoyance an unnecessary interference with Moulvi Raffiudin said he was not aware of a single Mahomedan movement which had so unanimous a support of the Indian Mahomedans as the movement for the abolition of quarantine in Bombay. Bombay being "the door of Mecca" the movement rightly originated here. Last year a memorial was sent from this city to the Viceroy with some seventeen thousand signatures of the most leading Moslems. In support of that memorial meetings were held all over India. As the pilgrim season had commenced, a press note informing the public of a reduction of quarantine at Kamran was out; and he thought it was necessary to hold this meeting in order to remind the Government of the hardships suffered by Mahomedans in consequence of the quarantine imposed at Bombay.

Mr. Ahmed Devji seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Kazi Mahomed Ali Mcorgay moved that the meeting authorised the chairman to telegraph copies of the above res olution to H.E. the Viceroy and his Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded and Shams-ul-Ulma Moulvi Mahomed Shibli supported the resolution and it was carried.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN.

The Godaveri Canal Project.

THE results attained up to date by the survey of the Irrigation possibilities of the Deccan were summarised recently in a published Memorandum by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. One of the several projects mentioned in the memorandum has received the sanction of the Secretary of State and its execution will begin. The projects is that of the Godaveri Canals.

Like all these Deccan projects that of the Godaveri depends for its water on the Western Ghauts which give an unfailing rainfall even in years of famine. A masonry dam 82 feet high and 5,705 feet long will be built at Nandgaon across the Darna river—a tributary of the Godaveri and form a long lake in the river valley to the south of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; the upper portion of the lake will be visible from the Railway line near the Ghoti Station between Igatpuri and Nasik. This dam will be solely for storage purposes. Water will be let down from it as required to a weir which will be built 47 miles down the river, and across the main stream of the Godaveri at Nandur Madhmes war, and on each bank of the river from the ends of the weir, canals will be constructed.

The masonry dam at Nandgaon will store nearly 9,000 million cubic feet of water from the heavy rain which falls at and around Igatpuri in the Darna river catchment, and the weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar will enable the canals to draw the full supply from the abundant water of the Godaveri during the monsoon months; in the cold weather when the stream in the Godaveri diminishes, and in the hot weather, when it almost entirely dries up, water will be issued from the storage reservoir at Nandgaon and let down the river to supplement the supply to the canals.

Of the two canals the one of the Right or Southern Bank of the Godaveri will be the larger. It will be 70 miles long and extend as far as Chitale Station on the Dhond and Manmar Railway where it reaches land which will be commanded by another important project, the Parwara River project and the land commanded will be 149,000 acres. The canal on the Left Bank, as at present proposed, will be 50 miles and command 88,000 acres. The water supply available is sufficient to irrigate 64,000 acres of mixed crops, provision being made for a due proportion of sugarcane and valuable hot weather crops. The land commanded is extremely fertile, and wheat is largely grown in the cold season, but at present the yield is poor owing to deficiency of rain.

The area which will be served by the canals has suffered severely from famine and lies in the Niphad, Sinnar and Yeola Talukas of Nasik and the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

The cost of the works is estimated at 95 lakhs of rupees and a return of about 2½ per cent. is expected, but the return will be larger if full advantage is taken of the facilities afforded for irrigation. It is to the interest of all that the irrigation under this canal be developed as rapidly as possible and justification and encouragement given to the construction of similar efficient irrigation works, and a special feature of the project is the provision of channels to lead water to every cultivator with land under the canal.

THE LATE MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

A DENSELY crowded meeting of share and stock brokers was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the Bombay Exchange and Share Brokers' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha, to express their regret for the death of Mr. Premchund Roychund.

The chairman, in submitting a proposition expressive of the regret of the general body of share and stock brokers, remarked that, in the death of Mr. Premchund Roychund, India had lost an eminent man. He was a broker, but was certainly fitted to be enrolled among the most celebrated personages of India. Mr. Premchund was not a fussy, obtrusive, time-serving person; the chief principle of his life was action, not mere words; to be of service to his countrymen and others in a quiet, unostentatious manner; to proceed to work on sure foundations; and to be of a sedate mind, which was never daunted by disappointment. With admirable preseverance and unflagging zeal he prosecuted great works to the end. He expended his extensive wealth in worthy deeds which brought glory to himself and his country. No eminent broker such as he had existed before: none existed at present to be likened to him; but the hope only remained that somebody would equal him in the future. India could not have been so weak, had there been fifty men like Premchund at one and the same time. His education was of the ordinary type, but he was a man of colossal mental powers. There would have been no Back Bay foreshore to-day but for Mr. Premchund. He had a hand in the incorporation of many of the local Banks and he brought into existence many of the Port Trust properties in Colaba and Mazagon. His private charities were large. When his wealth exceeded two crores of rupees, he decided to devote to charity any wealth beyond that amount, and in accordance with that resolve, he at one time sent a cheque for £100,000 to his friend, the late Hon. Mr. M.H. Scott, with a request to spend the money privately in such works of charity as he deemed best. Unfortunately, however, the English firm, which had endorsed the cheque, failed before it fell due. Mr. Premchund was such an influential figure in the Share Bazar, that if he alone was ranged on one side, the whole of the Share Bazaar could not cope with him. The chairman then proposed a motion to the effect that Mr. Premchund Roychund, with his public spirit and enterprise, was an ornament to the Share Bazar; that the loss sustained by them by his death should be recorded in their books, and that with a view to show their heart-felt grief, a letter of sympathy should be sent to his family.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to in silence; and the meeting adopted a letter of sympathy to be forwarded to Mr. Kikabhoy Premchund and other members of the family. The brokers afterwards raised a subscription among themselves with a view to spend the money for charitable purposes in the name of the deceased, to which Rs. 925 were contributed on the spot.

NATIVE PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes : An old citizen of Bombay, who in his halcyon days of prosperity was sought after as even few princes and potentates have been, has at last been gathered to the majority in the ripeness of years, universally regretted and regarded by all. Time there was when Mr. Premchund Roychund was a household word in the city, when every man, woman and child be he European or Indian, had his name on their lips as a kind of beneficent fairy who rained down gold from the azure sky. The three years of the greatest cotton prosperity were the years (1863-65) during which he was known best. He amassed wealth, not only by shrewdness, but by pluck also, beyond the dreams of avarice. Bards and villages sang of him as the [illegible] who made rivers and [illegible] gold. But Mr. Premchund aspired to a colossal fortune and became a millionaire (the word had yet to be invented then by the Yankees) also gifted away a part of it like the princely philanthropist. His benefications, endowments and charities all were noble. A devout Jain it was only in the fitness of things that he should build and donate temples, establish Dharamsalas and pathshalas, and distribute alms broadcast with the right hand and the left hand. But his benevolence did not end there. It found pleasure in helping every institution, educational religious, semi-religious, charitable or benefitting for any a laudable object irrespective of race and creed. Education, above all, found in him a most liberal patron. Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Alexande Grant were his guiding spirits in this branch of his philanthropy. And Bombay owes that beautiful architectural building which goes by the name of Jajabai Tower to his liberality; also the University Library. He and Sir Cowasji Jehangir are the two largest donors of our University, and the former gave that fine Elphinstone College building besides, which now occupied by the Victoria Technical Institute. It would require a volume to give a history of Mr. Premchund's career, for it is coeval with the history of Bombay Speculation. In private life Mr. Premchund was as gentle as a Jain should be, most amiable, without pride and affection, extremely religious and above all most tolerant. Bombay has indeed lost in him a most estimable citizen every way.

The *Indian Spectator* observes : The late Mr. Premchund Roychund gives one an idea of complexity of character, very difficult to analyze. A man of genius in his own line—bold and sanguine in enterprise—he was yet humble-minded and almost child-like in private life. His speculations were at times colossal, and he had such a grip of the money-market in what are known as the Share Mania days, that Judges of the High Court and members of the Governor's Council are said to have waited upon Sheth Premchund on the off chance of a lucky stroke. In those days the Napoleon of Indian finance raised many a followers to opulence, whilst at the same time he ruined many more by his daring manipulations. Soon after he was destined to engulf himself in irretrievable loss. Mr. Premchund was a liberal patron of learning and a true friend of the poor and the suffering. There was a charm in his giving, which made his gifts doubly valuable to the recipients. He gave without istint and without regard to cast or creed. And although content to work as a mere broker, he still wielded an influence on the money market, which many a merchant prince might well have envied. Unfortunately, which he could not shake off the fever of speculation. About always consumed the better part of his being. Over-mas a year ago he suffered again through the [illegible] going to tering passion, but no one thought he would [illegible] collapse so soon. His death will be mourned by hundreds and thousands as few dead and his life will in these busy days of distraction, a psychologist or the continue to be a puzzle to the [illegible] ning like a correct student of character, baffling and perhaps older than estimate. Hoh-of-a civilian, autam, the busy little Bania who attracted and re[illegible] by turn, who had the heart of a prince and the ha[illegible] of an amateur pick-pocket. has left behind him a re[illegible]ord life; and yet in what was It looked a strange, [illegible] life could be sweeter, more serene personal to himself, n[illegible] There was nothing bumptious, or less self-conscious in the man; even as a desperate nothing aggressive in the [illegible] disarmed hostility by the charm of gamester he oft[illegible] his innate good sense. It is no small his manners a[illegible] a citizen to add that old Premchund arelit to sup[illegible] mounted the public platform, that he hardly ev[illegible] dub dinners as abominations, and that he eschewed [illegible] he could govern India better than the foreigners now at work, even if he had the chance.

The *Gujarati* remarks : The late Mr. Premchund Roychund will occupy a distinguished place in the history of this great city, when it happens to be written. From the position of a poor and obscure man he grew to be a power in the financial and commercial world. Short in stature, plain in his dress, and extremely simple in his life, he was endowed with a brilliant intellect and marvellous coolness of head. Small wonder that a man who went through extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune with extraordinary calmness and heroic fortitude, although crores easily slipped through his fingers in a very short time, came to be regarded as a unique man in his generation and as a prince amongst merchants. He bore his first financial crash with an intrepidity of heart worthy of a brave commander who, though vanquished on the battlefield, knows no defeat. He started once more in business as a broker and succeeded in retrieving his fortune to a large extent. If his lines had been cast in America, one can only speculate as to what position a man of his daring and shrewd genius would have attained in that continent of enterprising millionaires. His financial adventures were, however, free, from the taint of immorality, fraud and inhumanity. He belonged to the older generation of Jains whose benevolent, philanthropic and humane instincts got the better of the instinct of commercial greed and rapacity and saved from ruin the poor and helpless who had placed confidence in him. Mr. Premchund Roychund's charities are scattered over a wide area. Many of them were catholic in their aims and objects. It has been calculated that they amount to no less than sixty lakhs of rupees! He gave 6½ lakhs to the Bombay University for the University Library and Rajabai Clock Tower, and 4½ lakhs to the Calcutta University and 5 lakhs to the Roychund Dipchund Boarding and Lodging House in Bombay. He contributed six lakhs of rupees for building Dharmsalas, wells and tanks in seventy-six villages in Gujarat and Kathiawar and eight to ten lakhs for the Jain Derasars. As observed above, he was a sturdy financier of the old type, and the humanising principles of Jainism saved him from most of those demoralizing influences which enter so largely into the careers of not a few millionaires and daring financiers and speculators. When the National Congress was held in Bombay in 1889, both Mr. Premchund and his son, the late Mr. Fakirchund, did all in their power to help the local organizers. The Jain community has lost in him one of the greatest Jains and this city a business man and a financier, whose brilliant intelligence and skill the most eminent masters of the craft might well feel tempted to envy.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

Pressure has fallen along the base of the Himalayas and Nort-East India. The axis of the trough of low pressure now lies in a South-Easterly direction extending from the Submontane Punjab to the North Bay. Depression appears to be forming off the Bengal Coast. The rain-fall has increased on the Burma Coast, in the United Provinces and the Punjab, while moderately heavy rain has continued in East Central India. In the Peninsula however the weather has been dry except a few light falls on the West Coast. In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general, moderately heavy on the Coast and local in interior. Mergui and Tavoy had one and half inches; Moulmein and Diamond Island three and Akyab four. The cloud has increased in lower Burma but in Upper Burma the skies are still lightly to moderately overcast. In Assam a nearly general light to moderate precipitations has occured and in Eastern Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar a local precipitation, Dibrugarh reports two inches, Tezpur and Silchar one and a half. Narayaganj five Patna and Darbhanga one and Nazaribagh three. The skies are moderately overcast in the United Provinces and Central India and East nearly general light to moderate rain has fallen and in the northern half of the Central Provinces light local rain. The chief amount were Mainpuri one and a half inches, Meerut and Jhansi two, Sutna three, Nowgong two and Saugor one. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast in these areas as well as in Central India, West. In the Punjab and Rajputana rain occured locally and was moderately heavy in parts of the Punjab. Delhi and Sirsa recorded two inches, Matgomery one and a half, Rawalpindi two, and Murree and Bikaner one. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the East Submontane, Punjab, in Frontier Province, Rajputana and Gujarat. On the West Coast from Goa to Mangalore has been a light rainfall but in the remainder of the Peninsula, the weather has been dry and the skies are light to moderately overcast. Nearly general rain is proable on Burma Coast and in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bissa and Central India East, and local rain in interior of Burmah, Bengal, United Provinces and Ceiral Provinces except South-Western districts, and the West Coast hill, while there will be some rain in Gota Nagpur, Behar, Punjab, Rajputana and Deccan. The pressure has fallen considerably at Mauritius all slightly at Zanzibar and Seycheles. General conditions on the whole are approximately normal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplanade. In Cts.	Colaba. In Cts.	Santa Cruz. In Cts.
Previously registered	64 99	52 99	71 51	57 78
Sunday 9th September 1906...	0 11	0 26	21	0 05
Total...	65 08	52 85	92 51	57 83
Total fall to 9th Sept. '05 ...	32 12	37 49	64 29	44
Total fall to 9th Sept. '04...	26 17	28 84	62 31	41

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8.30 A.M. ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in many places.

Winds are north-easterly to southeasterly in the United Provinces and at Delhi, Mormugo and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerlyat most of the other reporting stations. The force is been fresh to strong at Karachi, Veraval, Sholapur and Belgaum and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature—The variations show a defect of 5° to 10° in the maximum in Berar and at Znzibar, Khandwa, Indore, Jubulpore, Bhavnagar Pa, Ahmedabad and Deesa. The highest temperature the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humility.—The sky is clody to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Twenty-eight stations report rin, the heaviest falls being 2·41" at Indore, 2·30" at Jansi and between one and two inches at Raipur and Hohangabad. Wesher continues favourable for pasng showers over a large area.

N. LESLE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL)

To speak to the minutes of order.

712-06—Daphtary P and Ors—Babalal Bakeribhai vs Ambalabu widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Ordinary Suit.

22-06—Smetham B and Ors—Mo[illegible]mmed and others vs Jacob Haji Essaji and Ors—Mo[illegible]mmed and others vs and N and Mafa and D—Part heard.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

684-02—Mansukhlal Jand Hi—Vallavdas widow ex-Purshotam Virsan Mo[illegible]—Shaik Ismail bin Shaik vs Amirbibi —S B and S and K B Melita.
widow and[illegible] Long Causes.

655-05—Thakurdas and—Tamal K—Kirjibhoy Manockjee Sethna vs Bahadurjee Govind Shirsat—Khanderao S and Ors—Krishnaji and P—Kanyalal Salikram Kulvar vs Hiltal

810-05—Ung Kulver—Jamsetjee and R—Parthesal.

Sh G and Co—[illegible]ovji Sakalchand and Co vs Runchordas Ludha and others—Craigie Lyall and Co.

285-01—Jamsey—Littlen and Co.

Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Maichand and others vs Mukhtiar Hartmud Bhat

760-0—M H Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narrondas Ruttonsey and others—Craigie L and O, T D and Co.

56-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cowarji Homonji Bonjon Bilvram vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and O (For postponement)

836-05—Mulji and K—The Kew East India Press Co vs Kunsondas Dharamsey and others—Craigie L and O and M J and H and L and Co and P R and S.

172-05—Khanderao S and L—A J Souza vs D Gracious and other—M K and C

23-05—Thakindas and Co—Sheriffbhai Haive Dewjee and others vs Jaffer Tajbhai—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1-05—Pestonjee R and K—Madanji Jootha vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosain and others—Thakurdas and Co.

856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chunilal Jagmal and other vs Gajanand Shambhu Lalbhai—Chitnis and M.

59-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Natheo Gangaram and others vs Sheriffbhoy Ebrahim and others—Capt and V

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For Consent Decree.

556-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haroo A R H Ahmed vs Mooza H J Noorani Matubhai J and M and F D and Co

311-05—Muljee and K—Damodardas Hariowandas and others vs Bai Narabadabai and another—Mulla and M

For decree absolute.

32109—Payne and Co—Aga Shah Rookh and another vs Goolam Hoosen Dost Mahomed and others—Magandal J and G and T D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

670-98—Little and Co—Hiralal Nihalchand and other vs Narandas Parmanandas and others—Hiralal and T—Parthesal

For hearing objections on Commissioner's report.

21-02—Sorabjee and G—Morarjee Mohanlee vs Dharamsi Shankerjee and others—Little and Co

For trial of a preliminary issue.

493-99—Unwalla and P—Safeerabhai widow and others vs Abdallabhai Khakhbhoy Mulla and Co

Long Causes.

772-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Noruddin bin Syed H Rifai and others—Capt and V for postponement.

857-02—Magandal J and G—Haridhand Jadhia vs Falat Trikum Juggiwan—Unwalla and P

97-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodardas Vundravandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Wadia G and Co and Pestonjee R and K

223-03 2-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Mehtaji Jeygalkishen and another vs Phoolchakas Bhogta.

623-04—Tankurdas and Co—Pranjivandas Gordhandas and Co vs Sarabhai Vajibhaukar and others—Bhaibhaukar K and G and L and Co

692-04—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomed Hoosein Joosub vs Sarabhai Vajebhaukar and others—Bhaibhaukar K and G and Little and Co

756-04—Thakurdas and Co—Morarjee vs Sarabhai Vajibhaukar and others—Bhaibhaukar K and G and Little and Co

231-06—Crawford B and Co—Henry Reynhard Forrer and another vs Percy Perchmond Bleecher—Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Commercial Cause.

431-06—Craigie L and D—F W Shaw and another vs Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj and other—Dikshit D and S—Parthesal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

751-05—Raghavayaand B Bakerally Fayel Hassanally vs Sakinabai—Kanga and P—Part heard.

516-05—Dikshit D and S—Shankernath Gurukalshnath vs Chambulnath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Darruwala and another vs Ruttonee Cawasjee Bhathina Payne and Co

267-06—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co

276-06—Mackie H. M. and R.—Bhaishkar Badridas vs Messrs Sheraram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji D. and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahib Arl and others—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Veljikhoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Pranjil Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

435-2121 05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai—Thakurdas and Co

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lulla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman—Kanga and P.

151-03—Payne and Co—Rika Khushal and another vs Rustomjee Ardasur Coopar—Mulla and M.

876-03—In person a pauper—Shaik Chan l Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

OBITUARY.

THE following letter is published in the *Times* :—

SIR,—It is generally acknowledged that the safeguarding of India is a main factor in the Army problem, and that, consequently, the strength of the Indian garrison in peace, and its reinforcement for war, are questions of national importance which should be thoroughly understood. Your military correspondent touched upon them in his recent articles, and in regard to the first question, referred to the Commission of 1859 as recommending an "irreducible *minimum* " of 80,000 European troops for India.

Although for the time being no change is proposed, it seems advisable to clear up any misapprehension concerning the British garrison of India, for an exact establishment of 80,000 was never proposed, or accepted, as a fixed standard, not to be departed from under any circumstances. When the question was put to the Commission as to "the permanent force necessary to be maintained in the Indian provinces respectively after the restoration of tranquility," they replied that it could not be answered in a definite numerical form, as the amount of force would depend on the probability of either internal disturbance or external aggression. Nevertheless, they indicated that the Indian garrison ought to consist of about 80,000 Europeans, *i.e.*, 50,000 for Bengal, 15,000 for Madras, and 15,000 for Bombay. They added that this amount and distribution must always be affected by the political exigencies of the country, the introduction of railways and river steam navigation, the establishment of fortified posts, and other military considerations. They were of opinion that the amount of native force should not "under present circumstances" bear a greater proportion to the European in cavalry and infantry than two to one in Bengal, and three to one for Madras and Bombay respectively.

What were the "present circumstances" of that time? A large portion of the Native Army had mutinied, and after a series of campaigns, which had hardly ended, the rebellion had been crushed; but in 1859 a strong Native Army was in existence composed of the Madras and Bombay Armies, the remnant of the Bengal Army the newly raised troops, and various other bodies. There were only a few hundred miles of railway, no permanent Volunteer force, few fortified posts, the communication with England was far longer than at present, and the Army was scattered in three times as many cantonments as there are now. One legacy of the Mutiny was 42,000,000*l.* of new debt, and, as the strictest economy was necessary, the Native Army was greatly reduced, and it was reasonable that the British force, suggested by the Commission, should be reduced also. There were fluctuations from 1859 to 1869 but from 1869 to 1879 the strength was from 61,000 to 63,000 officers and men. In addition, the commission, composed of the most experienced soldiers and civilians available, reviewed every question relating to the administration, organisation, and expenditure of the Indian Army. With the improvements they recommended they were satisfied with the strength of the British garrison. But

FRESH TERRITORIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

were accepted, Russia continued to advance, and in 1885 it was decided to increase the British force by 10,000 men. The "established" strength is now 75,000, for the strength of 79,000, "effectives" on Feb. 1, 1906, is not the normal garrison, and was due, I imagine, to a large portion of the drafts having arrived in the country before the bulk of the time-expired men and invalids had been sent home. From this establishment of 75,000 must be deducted the 4,000 or 5,000 "constantly sick." That is but a small garrison for the aggregate of countries we call India, with their 300,000,000 inhabitants and many of those who have been concerned in the military administration of that country would willingly have seen the British force increased but for two practical considerations, the first, that England would not be able to supply the men, under existing arrangements, and, the second, that, if she could do so, it would throw too heavy a charge on the Indian people. Since 1859 the conditions have changed. There are now 30,000 miles of railway, a force of 32,000 Volunteers has sprung into existence, and could be doubled in time of emergency; and if the native forces of the early sixties have been increased by men with the colours and in reserve, by Imperial Service Troops, and frontier Militia, we have to add the numbers of the Volunteers on the other side, so that it will be found that the proportions laid down by the Commission have been adhered to in principle. The strength of the British garrison in India is not capable of permanent reduction, and the wisdom of the present decision to refrain from weakening it, is unquestionable.

As to the second condition, that of protection from external aggression involving war with a European military power, Indian policy has never contemplated the possibility of maintaining a British garrison of sufficient strength for such a purpose, but has always insisted that India must look to England for large reinforcements. A clear and consistent policy has been followed in India for many years past, of gradually preparing a field army of moderate dimensions, to be the vanguard of the larger force that would be necessary. For years the responsibility of reinforcement was not accepted at home, but although opinions it is [illegible] as to the amount of force required, ments in this co[illegible] that the military arrangerequired force shall be [illegible] in India when the should occur. No one can be blind to the fact that we have

OTHER MILITARY OBLIGATIONS

and responsibilities besides those concerned with India, and it is the duty of statesmen and soldiers alike to measure those in an impartial and reasonable spirit. All the precautions we may take are perfectly compatible with an intense desire to preserve peace in Asia. Indeed, these make for peace and not for war, and the stronger we are in India and in the power of reinforcement from this country, the less chance there is of our being overtaken by the catastrophe of war. The extent of reinforcement required cannot be measured with mathematical accuracy. No vast armies could be employed on either side in the possible theatre of war at the outset, because, without railways they could not be fed.

On the other hand, trained and organised armies cannot be improvised and a prolonged struggle in Asia would force us to employ far larger numbers than we at present possess. Without going into details, at least this may be said, that even if we were not engaged in any part of the world at the time, we should have to send every effective Regular soldier, Reservist and Militiaman out of the United Kingdom, in successive organised reinforcements, and to provide for the maintenance of the force. It is this which makes the proposed reduction of cadres, whether Regular or Militia, a matter of the deepest regret. When Mr.

BY THE WAY.

FACT AND FABLE.

The task next in magnitude to complete isolation is to have the means of communication in the hands of the unreliable. And this latter evil occurred while the great Russian army lay still in Manchuria. According to a St. Petersburg journal, the army was cut off from official Russia for seven weeks, the posts and telegraphs being in the hands of revolutionaries. The consequence was that the wildest rumours prevailed in the army. The bulk of the State officials, it was understood, had been massacred, the Court had fled abroad. The Military Governor of the Trans-Baikal territory issued a special order commanding the men henceforth to recognise the new Government, while, if the *Novoe Vremgya* was rightly informed, General Linievitch set to work to confer various orders on the strikers.

INTO THE WILDS.

When Lord Wolseley led his expedition into the wilds of Canada during the troubles in the Dominion he was struck by the sense of utter isolation from civilisation which the conditions involved. It was necessary that his expedition should start unaided in any fashion by either steam or electricity. They were to depend exclusively upon sail and oar to reach their far-off destination, even as Greek and Roman had depended for their distant conquests twenty centuries before. Another curious fact, he mentions, was that, upon reaching their goal, they were as far from a telegraph station as Cæsar was from Rome when he leapt ashore with his legions in Kent fifty years before the Christian era dawned. And there it was, out in the wilds, that a little canoe brought him his despatches. In them came the story of the fall of the French Empire, of the capture of Napoleon III. and his army. The news went to the hearts of his French voyageurs, who passed that night in tears of sorrow shed in the primæval wilderness for the far-off land which they loved, now under the iron heel of Germany.

THE HEATHER ABLAZE.

If plants and trees and flowers ever read the papers, the whole family will be jealous of the heather. For it is the subject of a column "special" and a leading article in the *Times*. Truly is it mentioned that the "bonnie heather hills" of Scotland are not the sole ground on which heather grows; there are a thousand spots favoured south of the Tweed. You can find it flourishing within a dozen miles of Charing Cross—on the railway embankments. Still, that is no reason way we should not cherish and preserve it wherever it grow. The next best thing to the heather is the golden gorse with which Nature glorifies our commons and wayside places, and that suffers as badly as the heather from the match of the beanfeaster or the wanton hand of the incendiary. Harpenden, whose common renders it one of the fairest places in England, has suffered cruelly in this respect during the summer. But Nature, ashamed of her scorched and blackened features, has repaired the ravages. Over the scarred waste a glorious carpet of fern has been spread. How it came there no man knows, but there it is to-day, brave and green and beautiful to hide the traces of savages' ill-usage.

POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.

An interesting point has been raised by Canon McColl, who maintains that the Sultan of Turkey is not, and never has been, Khalif; that the spiritual power is vested solely in the Sheik-ul-Islam. The importance of the point exists in the fact that were the Sultan truly Khalif Mohammedans in every country would be compelled to obey his orders and fight against their rulers. Canon McColl's assertion is supported by the the fact that when Abdul Hamid inaugurated his great Panislamic crusade, although some success was won among lesser tribes, the Sultans of Morocco and Zanzibar laughed to scorn the emissaries of the "Shadow of God" and "Refuge of the World"—by which unassuming titles the Sultan is known. The supreme spiritual head of the Church in Turkey is the Sheik-ul-Islam. The relations between himself and the Sultan are of a complicated, even grimly ludicrous, character, unparalleled throughtout the world.

THE BALANCE.

The Khalif must be of the Prophet's tribe, but that distinction cannot be claimed for the Sultan. Seeing that mothers of Turkish Sultans are almost invariably slaves, there is very little but plebeian blood left in the Turkish royal family. Still, their he is born, and, with miraculous luck, Sultan he becomes. As such it is his privilege to lay hands upon the relics of Mohammed. This the Sheik-ul-Islam may not do. Now, the Sultan nominates, and may depose, the Sheik-ul-Islam. But this is a reciprocal arrangement, for if the Sultan's amiable subjects determine to murder or otherwise efface their lord they may not do so until the formal written permission of the Sheik-ul-Islam has been given. Moreover, if he wishes to make any appeal to the Faithful, he must so appeal through this potent priest. Without consent of the latter he cannot promulgate any new dogma, neither can he alter any item of the Islamic ritual. He must have this high dignitary about him, and must appoint him; but having made the appointment, he has set up his own master and given into his hands the mastery of his life and death.

"WINTER'S TALE" MEMORIES.

The approaching production of "The Winter's Tale" at His Majesty's recalls the celebrated revival of the play by Miss Mary Anderson nineteen years ago at the Lyceum. Before that time "The Winter's Tale" had never been very successful, thirty nights being the limit of its run, notwithstanding that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean had produced it with much magnificence, and that Mrs. Siddons had appeared in the part of Hermione. Miss Anderson came to the conclusion that one of the reasons for its non-success was the comparatively short and interrupted appearance of the two heroines, and, as she tells us in her "Memories," she set to work to keep alive the sympathies of the audience with both Hermione and Perdita from beginning to end. She also engaged a strong cast—Forbes Robertson as Leontes, Fuller Mellish as Florizel, F. H. Macklin as Polixenes, Charles Collette as Autolycus, and Mrs. Billington as Paulina.

A DISAPPOINTING FIRST NIGHT.

Curiously enough, however, although the preliminary trial in the provinces had been encouraging, the first night of the production of "The Winter's Tale" in London fell exceedingly tame and flat. It was not until the second performance that the success of the production was assured. It enjoyed a run of one hundred and sixty-four nights, and would, no doubt, as Miss Anderson herself thought, have run another hundred if her tenancy of the theatre had not expired. The wonderful witchery, of Miss Anderson's dance as Perdita is one of the abiding memories of every playgoer who witnessed the revival. It was after the dance, on the last performance of the play at Washington early in 1889, and the farewell appearance of the actress that Miss Anderson fell fainting on the stage.

MISS ANDERSON'S AIM.

Miss Anderson has told us how seriously she regarded the idea of undertaking the two parts of Hermione and Perdita, but it was highly approved by Lord Tennyson, to whom she mentioned it, and it certainly won the hearts of her public. In an introduction to the Lyceum version of the play Miss Anderson remarked that it was her aim to keep "as close to the original as compatible with the requirements of the theatre and the no less exacting demands of modern taste." There is on record a performance of a portion of the play, under the title of "The Sheep-Shearing," at the "Hay-Market" in 1777, in which the consideration of what modern playgoers consider good taste did not apparently enter, according to the published version of "the pastoral," that is still preserved.

A "DEPUTY FATHER" OF THE COMMONS.

An interesting feature in the address which will be presented to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when receiving the freedom of Glasgow will be an allusion to the right hon. gentleman's lengthy Parliamentary connection with the Stirling Burghs. It may not be generally known, says the *Liverpool Courier*, that in the course of next year the Premier, will enter his fortieth year of continuous representation of that constituency, a circumstance which entitles him to share with Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., the position of Deputy Father of the House. Both right hon. gentlemen first entered Parliament in 1868, and among others until recently members who made their debuts in that year are Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Round, and Sir A. H. Brown.

THE CAT HAD CHICKENS.

The old housekeeper met the master at the door on his arrival home. "If you please, sir," she said, "the cat has had chickens." "Nonsense, Mary," laughed he; "you mean kittens. Cats don't have chickens." "Was them chickens or kittens as you brought home last night?" asked the old woman. "Why, they were chickens, of course." "Just so, sir," replied Mary, with a twinkle; "well, the cat's had 'em!"—*Liverpool Post.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW FASHIONS IN FUR.

THESE August days, when everyone is sweltering in the heat of a blazing sun, finds the windows of our West-End shops given over to a display of furs that would do justice to midwinter. Nor need even the women who would be clad according to the very latest dictates of Fashion fear to buy in advance, for the forthcoming fashions in fur are known long before the authorities in Paris have arrived at any decision regarding dresses and millinery. Furs at summer prices are therefore a wise investment, and economically-mined women will do well to invest in furs before the inevitable rise in prices. The choice is great. Sable, of course, is always to the fore, and this year Canadian sable is being shown in much variety. Chinchilla and ermine, both costly furs, are as always, first favourites. Pointed fox will have a decided vogue, and in the cheaper fur squirrel and mole-skin are being made up in all the latest shapes. The modified pelerine shape promises to hold the field and there are many combinations of polerine and stole, that is a cope with cape sleeves and long ends and sometimes a little vest of a second fur. The coatee, again to the front, is invariably shown in a combination of two or more furs. Several of these coats are made with the popular elbow sleeves, rather out of place, however, in a wrap that is pre-eminently intended to protect the wearer from the cold. Big muffs are worn with these coats, and lace, Irish for choice, is frequently applied to the fur.

DRESS AT DEAUVILLE RACES.

"With the Grand Prix de Deauville the Trouville-Deauville season comes to an end," writes a special correspondent. "Some few persons linger on at the pretty plage until the end of August, but for the greater part the owners of villas and frequenters of big hotels take train for Paris during the week which follows the Grand Prix. It is a curious fact that Paris is 'en route' for everywhere! Parisians love their beautiful capital so much that they are always delighted to have a chance of spending a day or two in it! "the weather for the Grand Prix was fairly good; in the morning there were clouds and big drops of rain, but towards two o'clock the sun burst out, and the pesage presented a brilliant scene. The dresses were rarely lovely, and a great many London beauties were present. I saw Lady Carnarvon, and I heard that Miss Wilson was there, but I did not chance to see her. Mrs. W K. Vanderbilt, who was warmly congratulated on Maintenon's win looked exceedingly well in black and white foulard, with a large black hat and some splendid feathers. A great number of well-known leaders of fashion appeared in white—dress, hat, veil, shoes, ect. This has been a white season. On the plage at Trouville a coloured gown looked quite remarkable."

THE THREE-QUARTER COAT.

"Each day at the Deauville races I noticed a number of long three-quarter coasts, in lace and in linen. These coats—in the styles of Louis XVI, and XVII,—will be a feature of the autumn season; they are very becoming to most figures, and are exceedingly comfortable, being neither tight nor loose. At the back they outline the figure, but the fronts are more or less straight, with big cuffs, and pockets to match, these coats are useful as they are attractive. Three-quarter coats in guipure and Irlande are the favourite garments of the moment; to begin with, they are coastly, but they last an amazingly long time, and always look rich and 'dressy.' Some of the best of these coats are made of Venetian guipure, inset with Milanese or other heavy laces. Worn over toilettes of white muslin or fine white linen, they give the best effects, and for theatre wear they are unrivalled. There is a certain careless grace about these coats that is most attractive."

ROYAL ERMINE.

Expensive though ermine is, a big effort is being made to push it this coming season. One very dainty little coat is made in the bolero style, with wide revers reaching to the waist and a deep collar and cuffs. This charming model is lined with ivory satin the ermine toque is being displayed in many of the shops, and the long ermine stole, lined with ivory satin, still holds its own. These ermine sets are very becoming, especially to the brunette. With a touch of mauve on the toque and muff, the effect is entirely satisfactory. It is amusing to remember that at one time the wearing of ermine was restricted to members of the Royal Family. Now, anyone may wear it who has a purse sufficiently elastic to withstand the inroads made by the purchase of garments in this most costly of pelts.

COLLARLESS GOWNS.

Since early spring, when the collarless gown appeared among us, more and more women have taken it up enthusiastically. This style is, however, very trying, especially as collars have left their marks upon the skin of the neck, and few of us have the perfectly-moulded throats which the style, in a way, demands. "V" necks are quite the latest idea, and are usually becoming, but when one form does not suit one can experiment with many others. The little Dutch necks are very picturesque and are thoroughly comfortable, and many treatments suggest themselves from the plain little line made by setting insertion about it, cutting the corners to make a perfect square, and arrangements of embroidery and lace cunningly set so that the neck is outlined in a square—not, of course, of straight lines, but with soft, irregular outline made by the slightly waved edge of lace. Round necks are most trying of all, unless the frill that usually finishes them off is just the fullness and the width that is most becoming to you. It is surprising just how much difference substituting a mere edge of lace for a wider one (or reversing the order) will do.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	4	2	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill.....	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	8
Total.....	5	3	130
Same date last year	1	3	69

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	12

[REVISED]

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill.....	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	41
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	1	1	16
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	17
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total.....	3	3	134
Total plague deaths to date 133,693			
Same date last year.....	5	3	77

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	8

A LADY called on some friends on a warm afternoon. Conversation was brisk, but through it all, says the *Daily News*' the daughter of the house kept on frowing and making little smothered exclamations of displeasure. At last, with an impatient sigh, she rose and left the room. "I'm afraid your daughter is suffering from the heat," said one of the guests. "Oh, no," replied the hostess, "she has just come heme from college, and is suffering from the faimly grammer!"

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE object of the new quarterly journal of scientific thought, "Scientific Progress in the Twentieth Century," is to provide summaries of recent work in various branches of science for the scientific worker and the general reader. And it is only by the aid of some such publication that anyone can hope to keep breast of the tide of scientific progress. To the scientific specialist it is of no little importance to have from time to time summaries of the work done in other departments of science, since these may have important bearings on his own special work. The general student of science, again, requires such compendiums, as it is obviously impossible for him to read all the important papers, scattered about in various periodicals, and in many languages, bearing on the different branches of research. And to the general reader, such sketches of progress, if couched in language not too technical, should be acceptable. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the new journal will have a more successful and lasting career than its predecessor, "Science Progress," of which the first number appeared in 1894, and the last in 1898.

Among the interesting articles in the current number of the above journal is one, "On the Occurrence of Prussic Acid and its derivatives in Plants." One of the most striking points, perhaps, elucidated in this able summary is the wide-spread occurrence of this vegetable poison. It has been found in plants belonging to no fewer than twenty-two natural orders, including the grasses, lilies, willows, flaxes, &c. In 1902 a list of over one hundred species of plants containing prussic acid was compiled by Jouck, and this number has since been added to. The most familiar occurence of prussic acid is in the oil of bitter almonds. That these kernels were poisonous was known in early times, and they were prescribed by physicians in the middle ages. Only in 1800 however, did Bohm, a chemist of Berlin, find prussic acid in the oil. Prussic acid itself had been discovered some years previously by the Swedish chemist Scheele, who, however did not realise that it was poisonous. This was finally proved by Schrader in 1803.

The occurrence of prussic acid has been proved in many plants of economic importance. It is, for example, the bitter principle in the roots of the Cassava plants grown in the tropics and from which the tapioca of commerce is prepared. Prussic acid, again has been shown to occur in the roots of the plant yielding the Ceara rubber of commerce, and in the seeds, leaves and flowers of that yielding Para rubber. Several species of vetch, largely grown as feeding stuffs, contain it in their seeds.

Prussic acid, again, was discovered by Dunstan and Henry in the young green parts of the common sorghum, or great millet. This is a plant widely cultivated as a grain which forms a staple foodstuff in India, Egypt, and other countries. The leaves of maize have also been shown to contain it. Cattle, it may be noted, have been poisoned by eating green sorghum. And an annual leguminous plant, a species of lotus, growing along the valley of the Nile, is poisonous in the earlier stages of its growth, though forming a useful fodder when mature. During the first and second Soudanese wars many transport animals were poisoned by eating it. This led to its investigation, and the plant was found to contain prussic acid. Another species of lotus growing in Australia has obtained notoriety as a cattle poisoner in a similar way.

Investigations show that the prussic acid does not occur in plants in the free state, but in combination, forming what is termed a glucoside. Under the action of a suitable ferment this latter splits up into glucose, prussic acid and another compound varying according to the particular glucoside. In the bitter almond the glucoside is known as amygdalin, which under the action of the ferment emulsion yields prussic acid and a benzene derivative, which together form oil of bitter almonds. The lotus contains the glucoside lotusin and the ferment lotase. The stomach of a ruminant animal eating the young lotus plants would be a favourable place for fermentation and the production of prussic acid.

The function of prussic acid in the physiology of the plant has been much discussed. Earlier investigators suggested that prussic acid in a plant was a means of protection, though when it is remembered that the minute quantities occurring, for example, in the kernels of the peach and apricot do not prevent these being eaten with impunity, the suggestion loses force. A later view was that it was merely a waste product of metabolism stored up in bark, leaves, &c. Now, however, prussic acid is thought to play an important role in the life of the plant. Treub, for example, as the result of elaborate investigations, concludes that the production of this substance is the first stage in the assimilation of nitrogen from the nitrates in the soil, Prussic acid is a derivative of cyanogen, and to this substance and its derivatives Gautier and others assign the chief place in the building up of plant proteids.

In his address as President of the Geological Section of the British Association, Mr. G. W. Lamplugh gave an able and comprehensive summing up of the evidence bearing on the Interglacial problem. The question at issue among glacial geologists is whether the Great Ice Age was one continuous period of glaciation or several such periods separated by intervals when the ice disappeared, and a temperate flora and fauna spread over the land. Led away by the apparently conclusive evidence carefully gathered together by Professor James Geikie, and by the brilliant glacial theory of Dr. Croll, which required a large number of glacial periods, geologists in general inclined to believe in "Inter-glacial periods." According to Professor J. Geikie's scheme, there were six glacial periods separated by five warm inter-glacial epochs. Mr. Lamplugh's summing up of the evidence leads him to conclude that there is no proof of any inter-glacial period in Britain. "The deposits appear to indicate a progressive change from temperate to sub-Arctic conditions, which culminated in the production of great ice-sheets, and then slowly recovered."

Since Aristotle wrote some 2,000 years ago that the bee keeps to one species of flower in a single journey, it has been a general belief that the insect does thus restrict itself. Darwin, Lord Avebury, Grant Allen, A. R. Wallace, Hermann Muller, and indeed, almost every writer on the subject, have subscribed to Aristotle's opinion. The following are given as examples of what the bees really do visit, and they may be varified by anyone who cares to take the trouble to watch the insects. A humble bee was working on a head of the black knapweed, from which it went to the more showy scabious flowered knapweed, or Hard Heads. It then visited in succession four scabious flowers, fifteen of black knapweed, one scabious, four black knapweed, two scabious, one black knapweed. It was then lost.

Lord rosse published not long ago in "The Observatory" a paper summarizing his results on the heat received by the earth from the moon—a subject which has occupied his attention for many years. The great telescopes at Birr Castle, constructed by the late Lord Rosse, are not up to the standard of optical perfection which is now required for most observational purposes. They are, however, very well adapted to such work as concentrating the heat of the moon, after the manner of a burning glass, or, rather, a burning mirror, in order to obtain a measurable rise of temperature from so feeble a source.

The heat which we receive from the moon is, for the most part at all events, reflected of scattered sun-heat. The problem to which Lord Rosse has given special attention is this: What is the cause of the heat changes which accompany a total eclipse of the moon? The opportunities which occur in this country for advantagious observation are few. For it is necessary not only that the sky should be clear during eclipse, but also that the altitude of the moon should not vary much in the course of it. When the moon is low the heat rays have to pass obliquely through the earth's atmosphere, and are, therefore, more absorbed by it than when the moon is high. This makes it difficult to disentangle the heat changes due to the eclipse from those due to change of atmospheric absorption.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, Lord Rosse has satisfactorily observed the heat changes in two different eclipses of the moon. One mysterious feature is this: the heat received from the moon does not recover its full amount until some time after the eclipse is over. It seems easy at first sight to explain this, for time must naturally elapse before the cold surface of the moon can warm up again. But this explanation is insufficient, for it is found that the extinction of the moon's heat follows very closely on the extinction of the light; and the reappearance of the heat ought to follow as closely on the reappearance of the light,

Another interesting point in the observations is that the moon's heat began to diminish long before the shadow of the earth began to obscure the moon's disk. It would seem that this must be due to the earth's atmosphere intervening between the sun and the moon. But this diminution of heat began so long before the eclipse as to suggest that the earth's atmosphere must extend far higher than is commonly belived to be the case. The atmosphere is of course, less dense at great heights, as mountaineers well know; but the exact law by which this throwing out is to be calculated for inaccessible altitudes is scarcely within the range of our present knowledge, depending as it does on many circumstances which are difficult to take exactly into account. The extension of observations like Lord Rosse's is for this reason much to be desired, and it is to be hoped that his suggestion that they should be followed up in some climate more favourable than this will be taken up.

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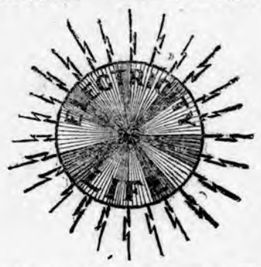

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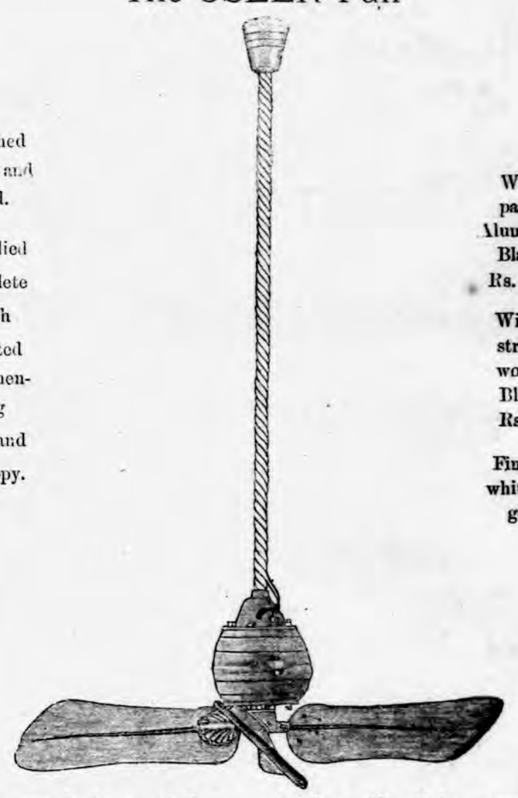

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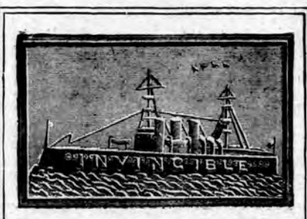

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